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QUICK ACTION ON EMERGENCY DRY BILL HOPED FOR

Friends of Anti-Beer Measure in
Senate Seek Early Final Vote
—Opposition Indicates Desire
to Further Delay Its Passage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Prohibition leaders in the United
States Senate have begun to mobilize
their forces for the quick passage of
the Volstead anti-beer bill passed by
the House of Representatives on Mon-
day by an overwhelming majority.
The bill went to the Senate yesterday,
and plans were immediately considered
to speed up Senate action on the
measure.

Every effort will be made, it was
stated, to prevent such a hitch in the
Senate as caused delay and lengthy
discussion in the House. It is esti-
mated that out of the 96 members of
the Senate, not more than 12 or 15
are likely to oppose the passage of the
bill. The Senate prohibitionists are
anxious that the measure should get
the right of way in that body in order
to forestall the issuing of regulations
of any kind under the Palmer ruling,
which the Volstead bill nullifies.

The pressure of other business,
however, and the decision to recess
over July 4, may prevent final action
on the bill for a week or ten days.
The belief was expressed that David
H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal
Revenue, would issue no regulations,
in view of the fact that the measure
nullifying the Palmer ruling will be-
come part of the statutes before the
beer flood could start.

Need of Action Seen

Sensors who, anxious for the im-
mediate passage of the bill and for
the all-round strengthening of prohi-
bition enforcement legislation, realize
keenly the imperative need of of-
fsetting the vigorous campaign which
the liquor forces have been carrying
on for the last few weeks. This
campaign, they believe, is responsible
for the delays and trouble which
attended the consideration of the bill
by the House. The same tactics
which delayed action in the House
would be tried in the Senate, was
clearly indicated yesterday when Ed-
win S. Broussard (D.), Senator from
Louisiana, launched into a lengthy
and sweeping indictment of the entire
prohibition movement and served
notice that he would seek to amend
the enforcement act to permit the
different states to decide for them-
selves the alcoholic content to be per-
mitted in beverages consumed within
their borders.

While the speech of the Louisiana
Senator is regarded as a belated echo
of a forlorn hope, the prohibition
leaders realize they are facing an in-
surgent movement from elements who,
under the guise of opposing this or
that regulation, are in effect, direct-
ing their efforts at the Eighteenth
Amendment.

Echo of Discontent

Some of the attacks, it is pointed
out, are executed with extreme dex-
terity. For instance, senators referred
to the recent statement from a retiring
official of the prohibition unit in
which he declared that "anarchy and
lawlessness is the result of regulations
which interfere with legitimate busi-
ness." The statement in question was
widely used throughout the country.
But no one knows who or what or-
ganization paid for the distribution of
the statement of Alfred D. van Buren
after he resigned his position of coun-
sel to the prohibition commissioner.

Officials connected with the enforce-
ment of the law deny that there are
indications of popular revolt against
prohibition, and that the only sign of
rebellion is against the violators of the
law. Charges that the regulations for
enforcement have interfered with the
legitimate industrial use of alco-
hol, or have interfered with religion
or with the medical practice, are de-
clared to be contrary to fact and
merely part of the general campaign
of propaganda and misrepresentation.

"Anarchy" Near an End

Whatever anarchy existed, it is
stated, was due to the inaction on the
part of the federal authorities during
the period of transition from the Wil-
son to the Harding Administration;
due in large part also to the hope of
evading held out by the Palmer ruling,
and to the failure of Congress to make
sufficient appropriations for enforce-
ment officers. All this is now by way
of being set right.

Of the 740 prohibition field officers
recently furloughed, 373 have been re-
instated, and the remainder will be
shortly put back on their jobs. The
prohibition commissioner is confident
that whatever anarchy existed has
been permanently checked. This is
not, however, the view of Senator
Broussard, who aims at permitting 5
per cent beer, 15 per cent wine, and
liquor of any content that a state
may decree.

"In the House," said Senator Broussard,
"Mr. Volstead introduced what
a member on the floor yesterday called
the Volstead Act. This proposed
amendment violates every
principle upon which our government
was founded. The amendment pro-
posed by Mr. Volstead not only inter-
feres with the physician, but goes
much further than that. It places in
the hands of the Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue and the enforcement
officials the distribution of alcohol for
scientific purposes and for industrial
purposes.

"When the act was proposed and
hearings were had during the month,
it stirred up the American Association
of Chemists to such an extent that they
sent representatives before the House
Judiciary Committee and they pointed
out that it was an interference with
national development, with the in-
dustries of the country, and that its
adoption would be the greatest
calamity that could befall the Ameri-
can people.

LEAGUE TAKES UP THE VILNA DISPUTE

Poland and Lithuania Agree to
Accept Mr. Hyman's Propo-
sals as Basis of Negotiations
—Aid for Russian Refugees

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)
The Council of the League of Nations
held a public sitting on Monday after-
noon in connection with the Polish-
Lithuanian dispute. Paul Hyman re-
ported on the negotiations over which
he presided at Brussels last April,
which continued until June 3 between
the delegates of these two states.

He read the preliminary draft, which
he proposed as the basis for discus-
sion, by which the disputants under-
took a reciprocal recognition of inde-
pendence with sovereignty, and
recognized a community of interests
calling for cooperation. Lithuania fur-
ther undertook to organize as a fed-
eral state composed of the two
autonomous cantons of Kovno and
Vilna.

The draft having been approved, Mr.
Akenazy, for Poland, pointed out that
considerable differences still existed
and that communications by rail and
water were at present interrupted.
Mr. Gaivanuskas, for Lithuania,
pointed out the difficulties caused by
the continued occupation of Vilna by
General Zeligowski. Confidence be-
tween the two parties could only be
restored by fulfilling the conditions
provided for by the armistice at Su-
walki, he said. Both sides, however,
agreed to accept Mr. Hyman's draft
proposals as a basis for discussion.

By general accord Viscount Ishii, for
Japan, asked Mr. Hyman to prepare
a resolution to be submitted today.
Nominations have been made for the
temporary commission on armaments
which meets at Paris on July 16. The
International Labor Bureau having
declined to nominate the masters' re-
presentatives, Mr. Hodacs of Tzecho-
Slovakia, Mr. Langkjaer of Denmark,
and Mr. Thomas Findley of Canada,
have been nominated.

CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—After a
critical debate on the foreign policy
of the government, the Cabinet ob-
tained a majority of only 34 votes, and
in consequence, John Giolitti's Cabinet
resigned on Monday. The Socialists,
Nationalists, and followers of Francis
Nitti, the former Premier, for various
reasons all voted against the govern-
ment's foreign policy. Mr. Giolitti
realized that with so small a majority
it was impossible for him to face the
difficult internal situation and re-
signed, declaring that he would not
accept the task of forming a new
ministry. He absolutely wants to re-
tire, a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor is informed.

The crisis will be difficult of solu-
tion as there is not even a sign yet of
a possible successor. The newspapers,
however, are unanimous in affirming
that all political personages who may
be consulted by the King would in-
dicate Mr. Giolitti as the most suitable
premier. In the event of his definite
refusal, the newspapers propose sev-
eral men as his possible successor,
amongst those being Mr. Bonomi,
Vittorio Orlando, or Mr. Denciole,
president of the Chamber of Deputies.

FARMERS WIN IN CANADIAN ELECTION

Government Candidate's Over-
whelming Defeat in Prairie
Province May Have a Far-
Reaching Political Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The overwhelm-
ing defeat, in the by-election at
Medicine Hat, Alberta, of Col. Herbert
Spencer, candidate of the Meighen
Government, at the hands of Robert
Gardiner, standard bearer for the
Farmer Progressives, is regarded here
as probably the most severe and sig-
nificant setback which the newly
formed National Liberal and Conserva-
tive Party has so far sustained.

The majority secured by Mr. Gardi-
ner promises to reach the 8000 mark,
and the government's candidate will
be lucky if he does not lose his de-
posit. In fact it is one of the most
sweeping victories won by any party
since the general elections of 1917.
That the Progressive candidate suc-
ceeded in securing a substantial ma-
jority in the urban sections renders
the result all the more interesting and
significant.

Medicine Hat is looked upon as one
of the most important industrial cen-
ters of the prairie provinces, possess-
ing, as it does, an abundance of nat-
ural gas, and it has been contended by
government supporters that it would
support the government's protectionist
policy. It is fairly apparent, how-
ever, from the results, that both
Liberal and Labor men voted for the
Progressive.

Grain Inquiry's Effect

There has been much speculation as
to the effect which the grain inquiry
would have upon the minds of the
western farmers. Strategists on the
government side have held that if the
operations of the farmers' commu-
nity organizations were made known,
the farmers' political organization
would break up through distrust and
dissension. Certain disclosures were
made at St. William, where a special
meeting of the Grain Commission was
held; but, judging from the vote
polled for the Progressive candidate
in the rural districts, the disclosures
in question have had the effect of
consolidating, instead of breaking up,
the farmers' movement. The inquiry
was held at a time in the election, and
it was held by T. A. Crerar, and other
speakers, that it was acquiesced by polit-
ical motives.

Eight Seats Lost

Attention is called to the fact that
since 1917, when the last general elec-
tion was held in the Dominion, there
have been 19 by-elections. In these
the Union and Meighen Governments
have succeeded in holding 6 seats
(4 of which elected ministers), have
lost 8 seats, and have gained none.
Liberals have succeeded in holding
7 seats, have gained 1, and have
lost 6. The Progressives, on the
other hand however, have a net gain
of 7. The success of the Meighen
Government has been confined to Brit-
ish Columbia and the Maritime Pro-
vinces; it has not won a single seat in
Quebec, Ontario, or on the prairies.

While it is not the present intention
of the government to dissolve Parlia-
ment until after another session at
least, there are five more by-elections
pending, and a repetition of the bad
fortune which befell the government
in Medicine Hat may force a general
election, willy nilly. Vacancies exist
in St. Antoine, Quebec; West York,
Durham, Leeds, Brockville, Ontario;
and in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan.
Writs for the elections in these coun-
ties will probably be issued in August.
Every one of the ridings mentioned re-
turned a government candidate in
1917. The loss of any one means a
decrease of two in the government's
majority, which at present is not high.

Government's Slight Majority

The Union Government was re-
turned in 1917, over the Liberal Party,
by a majority of 71. Today the stand-
ing of the parties in the House of
Commons is as follows: Government,
124; Liberals, 83; Progressives, 17;
Independents, 6; vacancies 5. The
Opposition, therefore, totals 106, and
the government's majority is only 18,
with 5 by-elections to be fought.

Special difficulties in connection
with the reconstruction of the Cabinet
are portended by the result in Medi-
cine Hat, and in preceding by-elections
in East Elgin and West Peter-
borough, where the government candidates
went down to defeat at the hands of
Progressive and Liberal candidates
respectively. It has long been the de-
sire of Arthur Meighen, the Prime
Minister to improve his Cabinet.

In the Prairie Provinces two minis-
ters have dropped out since 1917,
namely, T. A. Crerar and A. L. Sifton.
Their places remain unfilled, chiefly
owing to the difficulty of winning by-
elections, for every new minister must
secure a mandate from his electorate,
not only to represent them in parlia-
ment, but also to administer a de-
partment.

Generally speaking, the Medicine
Hat result promises to have far-
reaching effects upon the political
situation in the Dominion.

NEWS SUMMARY

Early action in the Senate is sought
by dry leaders in Congress on the
Volstead anti-beer bill. Indications
are that the opponents of the measure
will resort to tactics aimed to delay
its final passage. p. 1

House and Senate conferees have
agreed on the form of a resolution to
declare the state of war with the
Central Powers at an end. The
measure is practically that proposed
by the lower branch. p. 1

The American Secretary of State
has sent a statement to the American
Legation in Santo Domingo assuring
the Dominican people that in its con-
vention of evacuation it has intended
not to impose its law on them, but
only to safeguard its loans in the
Republic. p. 2

Following the Cabinet meeting yester-
day, President Harding announced
that the first steps had been taken
toward bringing economy into govern-
mental administration. He has called
a conference of the executive heads of
the various branches of the depart-
ments and bureaus to consider re-
trenchment. p. 2

Dry leaders in New York are urging
that the sentiment in favor of prohi-
bition enforcement be given audible
expression, in order to offset the
efforts of the liquor interests to de-
feat the aim of the Volstead act. p. 4

A delegation from American col-
leges has gone to Italy to participate
in the sixtieth anniversary celebration in
honor of Dante. p. 4

The first indictment has been re-
turned in the New York campaign
against firms attempting to evade pay-
ment of the luxury tax. p. 4

The paper mill strikers have voted
to accept arbitration of the dispute
which has kept many of the mills
closed for some time. The manufac-
turers' proposal provides for three
arbiters representing each side and an
umpire chosen by both. The findings
will be retroactive. p. 4

Gov. Len Small yesterday signed the
Illinois Prohibition Act. The law
takes effect on July 1, and authority
for its enforcement is placed in the
hands of the Attorney-General and
state's attorneys. It is similar to the
Volstead act. p. 5

After a stoppage lasting 13 weeks,
the British coal miners have agreed
to start work on Monday, on condi-
tion that the government subvention
is granted. This will be the first time
in history that absolute profit-sharing
has been established in any British
industry on a national scale. The
conference was resumed at the Board
of Trade, London, yesterday morning,
when Mr. Lloyd George went into the
question of wages cuts with the
miners, and reached an agreement
that there should be an immediate re-
duction of 2s. a shift, with other
reductions of 6d. in August and 6d. in
September. Thereafter the permanent
agreement will come into force. p. 1

According to official announcement,
the North of Ireland Cabinet has con-
sented to Sir James Craig taking part
in the proposed conference with Mr.
de Valera, the Cabinet having met,
under the presidency of Sir James at
his residence, to consider Mr. Lloyd
George's invitation to attend a con-
ference in London for the settlement
of the Irish situation. p. 1

Yesterday being the appointed day
announced by the proclamation of the
Viceroy on May 4 for the assembly of
the Southern Irish Parliament, four
Unionist members for Trinity College
and several members of the Senate at-
tended the opening in the afternoon.
The proceedings were brief and caused
little public interest. p. 2

The overwhelming defeat of Col.
Herbert Spencer at the Medicine Hat
by-election, is regarded in Ottawa as
the most severe and significant set-
back which the Meighen Government
has sustained. p. 1

A crisis has been created in Italy by
the resignation of Mr. Giolitti, the
Premier, following the vote on the
government's foreign policy, in which
he obtained only a small majority.
Mr. Orlando is among those put for-
ward as a likely successor to Mr.
Giolitti. p. 1

Questions of exchange were dis-
cussed at the Congress of Interna-
tional Chambers of Commerce at
Westminster. Action upon a resolu-
tion urging a plan of procedure, with
regard to a solution of the problems
raised by the question of inter-allied
debts, was deferred until a later date,
partly through the efforts of F. C.
Watts of the United States, who repre-
sented the opposition. p. 3

At a public sitting of the League of
Nations Council, in connection with
the Polish-Lithuanian dispute, Paul
Hyman reported on the negotiations
over which he presided at Brussels
last April. Both sides have agreed to
accept as a basis for discussion Mr.
Hyman's draft proposals, by which
the disputants undertake reciprocal
recognition of their independence. p. 1

PEACE RESOLUTION FORM AGREED ON

Conferees Unite on Measure in
Essence That Proposed by
Lower Branch—Rights in
German Property Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Agreement on the final form of the
peace resolution was reached at a con-
ference of the two Houses yesterday.
In all essentials the resolution which
will restore technical peace between
the United States and the Central
Powers takes the form of the House
measure, its principal provision being
a declaration that the state of war
on Germany and Austria-Hungary, de-
clared by the resolution of April 6,
1917, and December 17, 1917, is at an
end.

Republican conferees representing
the Senate, as was expected, agreed
to the adoption of the House proviso.
They accepted also the provisions of
the House for securing American
rights and interests in German
property now in the hands of the
Allen Property Custodian, and what-
ever other rights accrued to the
United States Government or its citi-
zens by virtue of the terms of the
armistice or the Treaty of Versailles.

Two Sections Added

At the instance of the Senate con-
ferees two sections were added to
the House resolution, one providing
further for the protection of Ameri-
can rights and interests and property
held until Germany and Austria and
Hungary make suitable provision for
the satisfaction of claims growing out
of the war; the other declaring that
the resolution shall not affect the
status of the persons now classified
as deserters from the military or
naval forces of the United States, the
reference being particularly to the
Bergdoll case.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator
from Nebraska, one of the Senate
conferees, refused to support the res-
olution as it stood, and having settled
their own differences, the Republican
leaders fully expect the resolution to
be signed by the President by July 4.
Philander Knox (R.), Senator from
Pennsylvania, the author of the Knox
resolution, which was displaced by
the Porter resolution, who was one of
the Senate conferees, issued a state-
ment in connection with the final
form of the resolution, in which he
sought to show that the resolution as
now framed carries out the intention
of the Senate, where the movement
originated.

Knox Statement

Following is the statement of Sen-
ator Knox in part:
"The purpose of the resolution
originally presented by Senator Knox,
December 13, 1919, declaring that
peace existed between the United
States and Germany, was to make a
legislative declaration that the war
was at an end.

"It was subsequently resolved by the
majority of both branches of Congress,
on its original presentation and after
President Wilson's veto, that the res-
olution declaring that war existed be-
tween the United States and Germany
and Austria was repealed.

"The resolution recently passed by
the Senate repealing the resolution
that war existed between these na-
tions also contained expressions of the
view of the Senate that certain rights
of American citizens and the American
Government should be held in reserva-
tion notwithstanding the declaration
of peace.

"When the resolution went to the
House of Representatives that body
disagreed with the Senate in two mat-
ters only:
"First—The House objected to
specifically repealing the resolutions
declaring that a state of war existed
between the United States and Ger-
many and Austria.

this concession gave away nothing of
substance in its instructions, as a
resolution of Congress that a state of
war is at an end that had been de-
clared to exist by a prior resolution,
necessarily repeals the prior resolu-
tion."

William H. King (D.), Senator from
Utah, introduced a resolution calling
for the ratification of the Treaty of
Versailles, minus the League Covenant.
He also brought in a resolution call-
ing for the enactment of a special
treaty with Germany and Austria,
carrying out the terms of the Ver-
sailles Treaty. Both resolutions were
sent to the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee.

IRISH LEADERS MAY CONFER IN DUBLIN

Sir James Craig Has Accepted
Invitation of Mr. Lloyd George
but Mr. de Valera Wishes First
to Meet the Ulster Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday)—It is
officially announced here this after-
noon that the North of Ireland Cab-
inet has consented to Sir James Craig's
taking part in the conference with
Eamonn de Valera. The Cabinet met
today, under the presidency of Sir
James at his residence, to consider
Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. There
was a full attendance of members.

In reply to Mr. Lloyd George's in-
vitation Sir James states: "I propose
to bring with me the Right Hon. H. M.
Pollock, Minister of Finance, The Right
Hon. J. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor,
the Marquis of Londonderry, Minister
of Education, and the Right Hon. E.
A. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture."

Mr. de Valera has sent the following
letter to Sir James Craig, Earl Mid-
dleton and others: "The reply which
I, as spokesman for the Irish nation,
shall make to Mr. Lloyd George will
affect the lives and fortunes of the
political minority in this island, no
less than those of the majority. Be-
fore sending that reply, therefore, I
would like to confer with you and
learn from you at first hand the views
of a certain section of our people of
whom you are representatives. I am
confident that you will not refuse this
service to Ireland and I shall wait you
at the Mansion House, Dublin, at 11
o'clock on Monday morning next in
the hope that you will find it possible
to attend."

Mr. de Valera has also dispatched
the following telegram to Mr. Lloyd
George: "I have received your letter.
I am in consultation with such of the
principal representatives of our nation
as are available. We most earnestly
desire to help in bringing about a
lasting peace between the peoples of
these two islands, but we see no
avenue by which it can be reached if
you deny Ireland's essential unity and
set aside the principle of national self-
determination. Before replying more
fully to your letter, I am seeking a
conference with certain representa-
tives of the political minority in this
country."

NEW HAVEN ROAD ASKS BIG LOAN

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The New York, New Haven & Har-
ford Railroad yesterday asked the gov-
ernment for a loan of \$8,000,000. It
already has received more than \$50-
000,000 in loans and advances as a re-
sult of federal control. The railroad
proposed that the present loan be
made to mature in 15 years. It offered
as security \$33,000,000 worth of its
own bonds and the bonds of the New
York, Ontario & Western Railroad
Company. The road stated that it
needed the money of the proposed loan
for additions and betterments and to
pay interest on long-time indebted-
ness.

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MINERS IN BRITAIN EXPECTED TO END STRIKE ON MONDAY

Premier Announces Leaders Will
Advise Workers to Accept the
Agreement Reached—Grant of
£10,000,000 Still Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tues-
day)—In a crowded House today, Mr.
Lloyd George announced the terms of
the coal settlement and the cheers
of the members. The Premier stated
that the miners' executive had decided
to recommend the terms to the miners,
who would be asked to return to work
on Monday.

The Premier announced that the de-
mand for a national pool had been
definitely abandoned, and he was glad
to say that not only had an arrange-
ment been made which he thought
would insure peace for a very long
period, but he thought it would in-
sure peace on a very satisfactory basis.
The main feature of the permanent
settlement was, he stated, that it fixed
a new system for the remuneration of
the wage earners, by which workmen
shared with the employers in the pro-
ceeds of the industry. The workmen
thus obtained direct incentive in
maintaining productivity of the in-
dustry, and a direct individual in-
centive to work. To mitigate the severe
fall which would occur in wages in
some districts during the next few
months, pending a resumption of nor-
mal conditions, the government had
decided that the £10,000,000 could not
be applied on the same conditions as
those previously proposed. The limit
of the government's contribution had
been fixed at £10,000,000, to be applied
to any district in which government
aid was necessary. The owners had
agreed to forego for three months the
amount of their aggregate profits and
surplus profits. A national board was
to be set up consisting of an equal
number of representatives of the mine
owners and miners, and district boards
of a similar character would also be
established to which all matters of
controversy would be referred.

The whole success of the scheme,
the Premier said, would depend upon
the manner in which it was worked.
It was a great experiment. In spite
of the great damage which had been
inflicted on the country by the con-
flict, the Premier believed that if the
scheme was worked with good will it
would more than repay the nation the
loss it had suffered and would open
a new era of cooperation in this
country.

In the debate which followed, Mr.
Asquith said they would all hail with
satisfaction the fact that the owners
and men were going to come to a per-
manent settlement on a profit-sharing
basis. If that could be established in
this industry there was no reason, he
thought, why that basis should not be
extended. The House would be tak-
ing a great responsibility in refusing
the government the necessary authority
to pay £10,000,000.

J. R. Clynes said he hoped the min-
ers would accept the recommenda-
tion of their leaders and approve the
agreement.

After further discussion on the ques-
tion of procedure it was agreed that
the vote for the £10,000,000
should be taken formally on Friday
without discussion so as not to prej-
udice the decision of the miners.

Terms of Agreement

Settlement Will Include Profit-Sharing
Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—
Peace was reached—conditionally on
the government subvention being

granted—in the coal dispute today on a profit-sharing basis, so that the miners could start work on Monday after a stoppage lasting 13 weeks. This will be the first time in history that an absolute profit-sharing scheme has been established in any industry on a national scale.

The conference was resumed at the Board of Trade this morning, when Mr. Lloyd George went into the question of wages cuts with the miners and reached an agreement that there should be an immediate reduction of 2s. per shift, with another reduction of 6d. in August, and 6d. in September, making a total reduction in 3s. in that month. Thereafter a permanent agreement will come into force.

The broad arrangements of the proposed agreement, applicable to each area or district, are that after allowing for standing charges, which must be paid whether the pits are working or not, 53 per cent of the balance of proceeds of industry goes to the men in wages, which are a first charge on the industry, and the remaining 17 per cent to the owners. This will not necessarily be a net profit to the owners, owing to the establishment and other charges having to be met.

Subject to Government Grant

The agreement was reached, subject to the government grant of £10,000,000. In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Premier announced the terms of settlement, and will ask for the sanction of Parliament to the proposed subvention on Friday.

The members of the miners executive intend to return to their districts and place before the district councils in all the areas the proposed terms, with a strong recommendation that work shall be resumed forthwith. It will be announced at the today's meeting that the terms have been accepted by the National Executive and all district councils, and a vote will be taken in the Houses on the question of the resumption of work.

It was not till the early hours this morning that a report was issued of the conference between the owners, miners, and government's representatives, which met late last night. The Mining Association, and the Miners' Federation made a joint appeal to the Prime Minister to restore the £10,000,000 subvention. Mr. Evan Williams, for the owners, said that the differences had been composed between the miners and the owners, and they had come to an agreement as to a standard wage, but without government assistance it would be impossible to start work in many districts.

"We come to you with an agreement between us, which we hope tomorrow will be put into definite form for signature," he said.

The terms of the provisional agreement, of which the miners' executive are prepared to recommend the resumption of work on Monday subject to the question of the grant being satisfactorily settled, provide for the settlement of the whole of the difference between the parties without any reference to arbitration. Briefly the terms are:

A temporary period, with government assistance extending over three months, to permit the miners to come into operation on October 1, and extend definitely until September 30, 1922; the owners' guarantee of 50 per cent above the 1914 standard wage, extended over the whole period of agreement, which will endure unless three months' notice is given from October 1, 1922, by either side to terminate it or vary the terms; the proportion of profits to wages, both from standard and surplus, to be on the basis of £100 in wages to £17 in profits.

Frank Hodges called the Premier's attention to the fact that without government assistance there were possible cuts in wages ranging from as much as 10s. 10d. per shift in the south down to 2s. in Yorkshire. Speaking of the action of the executive in reaching an agreement, which does not include a national pool, he said:

"We have taken the responsibility, as the executive committee, of taking a course which I believe no other trade union has ever been confronted with in the teeth of the ballot vote, which showed more than two-thirds majority in favor of continuing this stoppage for another principle which we have not achieved. We have said, after 13 weeks' fighting for this principle, that we are going to advise our people to accept a settlement which deals exclusively with wages and nothing else."

Mr. Lloyd George congratulated both sides on the measure of agreement achieved, but said there was very serious opposition in Parliament to any reconsideration of the decision to cancel the offer of £10,000,000.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marshal Foch is coming to the United States this fall to attend the national convention of the American Legion on October 31 at Kansas City, Kansas. The Legion here informs The Christian Science Monitor. He will also attend an Armistice Day celebration on November 11 in Washington, District of Columbia.

GERMAN PROPERTY RETURNED

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—The government issued a decree yesterday providing for the return of German property sequestered during the world war. Because of the constantly increasing cost of foodstuffs, the government also issued a decree placing restrictions on the exportation of cattle and beans.

COTTON GOING TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—The cotton movement to Bremen and other German ports from Galveston is showing remarkable revival, according to steamship operators and forwarding agents here, who declare that the cotton movement now is heavier than at this season during any of the years since the beginning of the world war.

PARLIAMENT OPENS IN SOUTH IRELAND

Although Only Senators and Unionists Attend, a Speaker Is Chosen—Time Limit of 14 Days Set for Other Members

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—This being the appointed day announced by the proclamation of the Viceroy on May 4 for the assembly of the southern Parliament, workmen were busy yesterday in the Council Room of the Department of Agriculture erecting a dais and preparing seating accommodation for any members of Parliament or senators who might attend the ceremony scheduled for today in connection with the opening of the proposed Parliament for South Ireland. Military were in charge of the apartment.

The Lord Lieutenant announced that the Lords Justices would attend at the council room at 3 P. M. today, when the first meeting of Parliament would be held. His statement concluded with the intimation that no individual notices would be issued to members.

The four Unionist M.P.s for Trinity College and several members of the Senate attended the opening of this afternoon. Lord Justice P. J. Malone also attended but the proceedings lasted only a quarter of an hour, and little public interest was evidenced in the function.

Oath of Allegiance

Soon after 3 o'clock the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls entered the Chamber preceded by two court officers. Both the Lord Lieutenant and Sir John Ross, then new Lord Chancellor, were unavoidably absent. Addressing the senators the Lord Chief Justice said: "I have it in command from His Majesty to let you know that as soon as sufficient members of the House of Commons have sworn allegiance to His Majesty, the calling of this Parliament of Southern Ireland will be declared to you."

Addressing the members of the House of Commons, he said: "You will be sensible that the cooperation of a large number of members of your House than are present here today is to be desired for the election of a person to whom the office of Speaker should be entrusted. You will, however, proceed to choose one of your number to act as your chief for the time being, and it will fall to that person, as chosen, to direct the times and manner in which the oath may be taken in your House."

"I am charged to remind you that by law the continuance of this Parliament is not assured unless the oath be taken by one-half at least of the total number of members of your House within 14 days from today."

It was proposed by the Marquess of Sligo, seconded by Archbishop Greag, that Sir Nugent Everard be deputy speaker in place of Sir John Ross.

Addressing the members of the Senate the Speaker said:

"Your presence here today testifies to the willingness of a considerable and influential section of the population of Southern Ireland to accept the powers and responsibility of self-government. You will doubtless wish to ratify this acceptance and confirm your position of Senators without delay, and necessary arrangements will be made for that purpose."

The acting clerk administered the oath to Senators Lord Cloncurry and Rathdownell, Archbishop Greag, Marquess of Sligo, Sir Bryan Mahon, James G. Andrew, Sir Andrew Beattie, The Rev. Mr. Campbell, The Very Reverend H. P. Glenn, Mr. W. F. Denning, K. C., Charles Gamble, K. C., H. C. McGuinness, Andrew Jameson, Sir William Raylor.

The meeting was then adjourned to July 13, unless the deputy speaker should decide to summon the House at an earlier date.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO SERVICE MEN

DETROIT, Michigan—A pledge that disabled soldiers would receive first consideration from the American Legion was made by Maj. John G. Emery, national commander of the Legion, in an address yesterday at the opening session of the disabled American veterans of the world war. "The Legion is thinking about the wounded and disabled men, and it will continue to do so," he said.

Messages from Gen. John J. Pershing and Vice-President Calvin Coolidge were read.

"The government has two important obligations to perform: the fulfilling of the duty it owes its wounded service men and the bending of its efforts toward peace," the Vice-President's message said. "Your association is a continuing testimony against war."

Maj. Louis Dubreuil, of the French General Staff, presented the greetings of Marshal Foch.

COMMERCIAL GROUP DISCUSS EXCHANGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At the congress of the International Chambers of Commerce which met at Central Hall, Westminster, today, questions of the exchange were discussed. A resolution urged that a study of the subject should be made, and a plan of action decided upon with regard to a solution of the problems raised by the question of the inter-allied debts.

F. O. Watts of the United States, on behalf of the American delegates, urged that no action should be taken on this subject. The view of those as-

sociated with him, he said, was that the time was inopportune for such declarations. It was undesirable that anything should be done by the congress which might seem to weaken the integrity of obligations entered into between groups and individuals. Any agreement on the matter should be reached by common consent, he thought, as the result of conviction among the debtor and creditor countries alike. The American committee considered that the subject should proceed informally without any declaration being made by bodies of that kind, and they did not think that public opinion in the United States would give support to the proposal. Eventually it was decided to postpone consideration of the matter.

ACTION DEFERRED ON DISARMAMENT

House Adjourns After Reducing Appropriation for Airplanes—President Yields on Demand for Leeway on Army Deficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After further reducing the appropriations for airplane production from \$6,125,750 to \$5,325,000, the House deferred action on the Borah disarmament amendment in the naval conference report yesterday until today. Adjournment was taken out of respect to Charles J. Bonaparte, former Attorney-General, who passed away earlier in the day.

While the House was engaged in considering the naval report, with a view to making further reductions, President Harding made a final effort to obtain more generous treatment for the army, but without avail.

In the hope of eliminating the provision against deficiency appropriations and otherwise obtaining greater leeway for the army, the President summoned to the White House William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House; Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, and Frank L. Greene (R.), Representative from Vermont. Mr. Harding hoped to be able to make it possible for the Secretary of War to go ahead and spend the money he deems necessary for the army, and later to ask Congress to appropriate the funds.

The congressional leaders, however, stood firm against the elimination of the proviso against deficiency appropriations. The President, it is understood, intimated that he would veto the bill unless he had his way in the matter. But he was informed that if this were done Congress would cut the army bill still further and pass it over his veto.

The President, later in the day, however, announced that he would sign the measure. It is probable that the President will send a message to the House deploring the reductions in the army bill when he attaches his signature to it.

Debate on the naval conference report dragged along in the House during the greater part of the day. Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, opposed the Senate bill for aviation. He took the ground that it was time to stop large appropriations for armaments, and that such matters should be settled by an international conference.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, warned against a British-Japanese alliance formed against the United States, and described the disarmament proposal in the naval bill as a "milk and water" proposition.

Although Senator Borah claimed that disarmament was not discussed at the White House conference during the day, it is understood that the President has finally agreed to favor the Borah amendment. Republican leaders in the House are strong for the Porter resolution giving the President a free hand and providing for the reduction of land armaments as well as naval armaments. But the majority of the House is said to be behind the Borah amendment which Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House conferees, will ask the House to accept. It is expected a sharp fight will center on the disarmament feature and President Harding may possibly have to take a hand in the affair before it is finally straightened out between the two Houses.

DOCTORS SUPPORT VOLSTEAD ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Declaring that the demand for beer as a medicine has come not from physicians but from brewers, who are attempting to provide for sale of the product, more than 200 Indiana doctors and public health officers, in an annual meeting here, passed a resolution urging Congress to support the Volstead act.

MONTANA'S LUMBER OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Two hundred sawmills in Montana produced 410,000,000 feet of lumber in 1920, establishing a new mark in the industry, figures made public by the United States forest service disclose. This was 30,000,000 feet more than the total cut of 1916, when the previous high mark was set.

NEW CHATTAHOOCIE BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—West Point, 85 miles from Atlanta, has just celebrated the opening of the new steel and concrete bridge over the Chattahoochee River, which again opens up travel by automobile between Atlanta and Montgomery. For the past year, traffic has crossed the river on a government pontoon bridge.

CABINET TAKES UP BUDGET PROBLEM

President Harding Announces First Steps Toward Bringing Economy Into Government—Executive's Conference Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the main concerns of the Administration for the moment is that the new budget system shall be put into effect without delay and that economies shall begin to be effected under it at once. The attention of the Cabinet was focused upon it for an hour and a half yesterday. Charles G. Dawes, the new Director of the Budget, participated actively in the discussion.

The President said, after the Cabinet meeting, that this Administration was going to try to do what had been talked about for 100 years; bring system and economy into the government. This had been called a business Administration, he said, and it was going to try to deserve its name.

There is no doubt that since the arrival of Mr. Dawes, the President and members of the Cabinet have been imbued with something of his energy and confidence, not only that economies can be effected and the business of the government put on a business basis, but that it can be done without waiting for next year or the year after to put the reforms into effect.

Executive's Conference Called

The President is going to hold a mass meeting today, to which he has summoned the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent government establishments, chief clerks, chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus and officers therein. The President will preside and there will be presented the reassuring spectacle of the concentrated effort of the Government to cut red tape and produce results.

The President has issued a statement saying that the new budget will be in working order within 30 days. Such a vision is unprecedented in departmental annals and it is probably the view of Mr. Dawes which has been accepted in this matter. He is proceeding on the same assumption that he would if he were running a cumbersome and entangled business concern, that the sooner the pruning and readjusting are done the sooner it will be in shape to function effectively and economically.

The President's Statement

The President's statement, given out at the White House, is as follows:

"The President does not assume, as has been the custom under the old system, with individual departments, that the minimum of governmental expenditures in the year is the amount fixed by Congress in its appropriations. This applies to appropriations already made for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1921. He has invited the Director of the Budget to determine immediately what is the minimum under the budget machinery with which the government can be operated during the next year. As would be done in any ordinary business being confronted with the necessity of economy, the President has therefore directed the Director of the Budget to prepare a new budget for the departments to work by during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922."

"The maximum of this budget is expected to be below the minimum amount provided for in existing congressional appropriations."

"The President also interprets Section 209 of the budget law as authorizing the Director of the Budget to prepare for his information an alternative budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, in which an effort will be made to estimate the fiscal economies incident to the general plan for the reclassification and regarding of governmental activities, as suggested by the congressional joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government."

Early Completion Hoped for

"It is hoped that the new budget in tentative form for the departments to work by under existing appropriations will be completed within 30 days. As a step thereto he has called a meeting of the administrative organization of the government, including Cabinet heads, chief clerks, chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus, at which his plan will be announced in detail by the Director of the Budget."

While this movement is starting off with a great impetus, persons experienced in the ways of Washington are skeptical that anything so revolutionary can be put through within the time indicated. They point to the ramifications within the departments and bureaus, the potential activities of congressmen, and the party and local influences that may be brought to bear to obstruct the program that has been outlined.

The new Director of the Budget is not unaware of all these things but he believes firmly that the government

AMUSEMENTS

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machinery can be run more successfully and at smaller cost than at present and that if this is to be done retrenchment must be undertaken without delay, as in private businesses.

SERIOUS LITERATURE IN GROWING DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A remarkable increase in the vogue of serious literature, as compared with fiction and lighter reading, has been noted during the past two or three years, by John Lane, head of the London publishing house of that name, who is visiting Canada again after a lapse of several years. "I find that during the past 2½ years there has been an incomparably greater publishing business in Britain than during any period in the 27 years that I have been in business," Mr. Lane said to an interviewer in Montreal. "And, speaking from my own experience, serious books have contributed largely to the volume of business. Volumes of essays, too, have considerable vogue, especially those of Richard King. Of course fiction by writers like W. J. Locke, Stephen Leacock, Muriel Hine and J. Murray Gibson had a tremendous success during the war, and I am glad to say that there is no falling off since. I think the same remark applies to other writers whose new books I am not fortunate enough to have in my list, like Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy, Max Beerbohm, Hugh Walpole, Compton Mackenzie and J. D. Beresford. Rudyard Kipling, H. G. Wells, and Sir Gilbert Parker are, of course, great favorites with the public at large. Perhaps no one author did so much to relieve the strain of the war as your own Stephen Leacock."

"Regarding poetry, it is an extraordinary fact that although there was a poetical renaissance during the war, which brought men like Rupert Brooke, Brian Brooke, E. A. Maitland and Herbert Asquith into prominence, I am informed on good authority that their works are seldom called for now, and no new star, so far as I can recall, has arisen."

"You have your own writers here, many of whom are known on our side. I mean writers like R. W. Service, Bliss Carman, Basil King, Duncan Campbell Scott, Warwick Chipman, and Beatrice Redpath. Perhaps the most notable achievement to date in Canadian literature is Cyrus Macmillan's 'Canadian Wonder Tales.' These are of the soil."

"It is to be hoped that with the establishment of the Canadian Society of Authors a new era may be expected for local talent, of which there is an abundance. I have no doubt that publishing will greatly develop here within the next few years. The comparative lines of this society will insure its success. It is established on mutual lines. The author, the critic, the publisher and the bookseller are, in different degrees, members."

DISABLED VETERANS' NEEDS EMPHASIZED

DETROIT, Michigan—The supreme object of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War is to inspire in its members a determination to come back and to take their places in the nation as self-supporting and independent citizens. Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, Ohio, national president, told the veterans at the opening session yesterday of their first convention.

"It is a glorious thing to know that our undertaking is succeeding," Judge Marx said. "From every hand we hear records of men who have surmounted their physical handicap and taken their places in industry. Wounded and disabled men of America today are winning a greater victory over the Kaiser than did the army of Pershing, for they are conquering the disabilities inflicted by the Hun."

Deploping the tardiness of the government in providing for disabled men, he said:

"We believe the time has come when we are justified in speaking out in no uncertain terms. The war has been over nearly three years, and there still is an urgent need for more than 10,000 suitable beds for sick and disabled former service men."

"When wounded were lying on the field of battle there was no real man who would not gladly have risked his life to carry them to a first aid station, yet tuberculosis and mental cases today are lying virtually where they were left on the field of battle, and neither the men, the means, nor the hospitals are available to rescue them."

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AMERICAN PURPOSE IN SANTO DOMINGO

Intention Not to Impose Law, but to Safeguard Loans, Declares Secretary Hughes in Statement to Dominican People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of misunderstanding of the purpose of certain of the provisions contained in the proclamation of the military governor of Santo Domingo on June 14, giving the conditions of the proposed convention of evacuation, the Secretary of State has instructed the American Legation at Santo Domingo to issue a statement explanatory of the good will and good intentions of the United States Government toward the people of Santo Domingo.

It is not true that the United States intends, or has intended, to impose its law perpetually upon the Dominicans, as has been asserted. The Secretary of State explained. All that this government has intended is that the loans made, which have been used so far advantageously for public improvements, which were very much needed, shall be secured. The last loan of \$2,500,000 by this government was loaned to complete the work already begun in the construction of roads, the building of school houses, and other public works.

Text of Statement

The official statement is as follows: "The attention of the Government of the United States has been drawn to the evident misunderstanding which exists in the Dominican Republic regarding the provisions of the proposed convention of evacuation as outlined in the proclamation of the military governor, dated June 14. In order that misunderstanding and misinformation may no longer continue, the following statement is made in order to insure an accurate understanding of the actual meaning and intention of the proposed convention:

"1. In carrying out the provisions of the proclamation relative to the appointment of certain Dominican citizens as representatives of the Dominican Republic to negotiate the convention of evacuation with the representatives of the United States, it is the intention of the military government to request the Dominican Congress, as soon as it is elected, to agree upon the names of the representatives of the Dominican Republic. The persons so selected will be formally appointed by the military governor in his capacity as executive administrator of the Dominican Republic, to be its delegates to negotiate the convention of evacuation."

"2. The stipulation of the proclamation of June 14, that the convention of evacuation shall provide for the ratification of all of the acts of the military governor, is intended primarily to insure the recognition by the newly constituted government of the Dominican Republic of the validity of the financial obligations incurred by the military government during the period in which it acted on behalf of the Dominican people. These financial obligations were incurred by the military government with the consent of the United States in order that funds might be obtained for the carrying out of projects which have promoted the welfare and prosperity of the Dominican people, and the Government of the United States feels it necessary to satisfy itself, before its withdrawal from its present relation to Dominican affairs is made effective, that the present holders of these obligations of the Dominican Government may receive satisfactory assurance that the Dominican Government will respect these debts. The stipulation should not, however, be construed as conveying the meaning that the Government of the United States insists that every executive order issued by the military government during its incumbency must continue forever unchanged in the Dominican code. Its meaning, on the contrary, is that all of the acts of the military government shall be ratified initially by the newly constituted Dominican Government. After the withdrawal, the Dominican Republic will necessarily be free to amend or

repeal such of these laws or acts as it may deem necessary, provided that the validity and securing of outstanding obligations are not impaired.

Guarantee of Security

"3. That provision of the proposed convention, which would extend the powers of the general receiver of customs to the collection of such portion of the internal revenues of the republic as may be necessary should the customs revenues at any time be insufficient to meet the requirements of the service of the public debt of the Republic, is, in effect, merely a further guarantee of the proper security of the final loan of \$2,500,000. Financial conditions throughout the world are at present on such an unstable basis that it is necessary in order to obtain funds at this time to give additional guarantees to those which were demanded in the past. Should the customs revenues, as is anticipated, prove more than sufficient to meet the service of the public debt of the Republic, this provision will never become operative."

CARPENTERS' LEADERS ACCEPT JUDGE LANDIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Officers of the carpenters union have agreed to accept Judge K. M. Landis as arbitrator in the wage dispute in the building industry. This announcement followed a conference yesterday between Judge Landis and the union arbitration board, and as a result it is expected that the men will return to work immediately. A new referendum is to be taken by the membership of the carpenters union on the question of arbitration and it is expected by officers of the organization that the decision will be favorable.

Judge Landis also succeeded in removing from the carpenters' working agreement the article which barred all non-union trimmings from use on buildings in Chicago. This article has been blamed for much of the alleged building graft which is now being investigated and which has resulted in many indictments. By its terms no union carpenter could work on a job where non-union trimmings were used.

Denver Carpenters Accept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—After a fight of more than three months, the union carpenters of Denver have agreed to accept a wage cut of \$1 a day. The cut was ordered by the State Industrial Commissioner, but was at first rejected by the carpenters and other unions. Bricklayers and plasterers are still holding out.

Samuel Gompers and other members of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor left Denver for Washington yesterday.

FILIPINOS WHO WISH FOR INDEPENDENCE

LOPEZ, Province of Tayabas, Philippines—Conflicting views regarding independence for the Philippine Islands were expressed to the Wood-Forbes Mission in Albay Province and here. Vicente Salumbides, a Filipino, who served with the American Army in France, said that "the Filipinos wanted independence immediately," and declared himself "willing to fight to obtain freedom" for his people. He characterized Filipinos as "slaves." Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood replied that he thought the reference to Filipinos as slaves was an insult to the Filipino people. In Albay Province women's clubs strongly advocated independence.

INDEPENDENT FILM COMBINATION PLAN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Plans for combining 15 leading independent motion picture distributors of the country into one cooperative organization to fight the so-called "movie trust" and to raise \$2,000,000 to carry on an advertising campaign on a national basis were adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Motion Picture Theater Owners Association of America.

Charges were made that a trust controls 50 per cent of the motion picture business of the country.

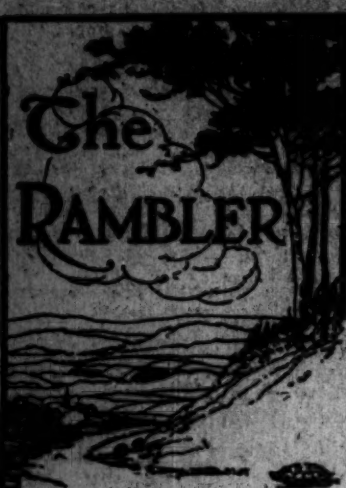
Clever Styles Not Seen Elsewhere



The Call of the Luring Surf

Resilient beaches and sparkling waters are calling as Summer lifts the curtain on another vacation season. Surely you will be needing something in bathing apparel. At in dress has touched bathing attire and one may be costumed at the beach in as good taste as in one's home. Bathing and swimming suits in wool jersey, silk and satin; beach costumes in satin and silk; beautiful beach capes and endless styles in caps, sashes, shoes and sandals.

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Two Shrines

In the city of Boston, which is in the County of Suffolk, which is in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there are to be seen many interesting objects, though you will not find any of the high-colored historical remains such as crowd the Old World. There are no palaces incrustured with marble, no amphitheatres where man and unhappy beast screamed and fought and rolled in the pagan dust. There are no public squares with statues of condottieri and art-loving tyrants: there are no darkling, stately abodes where romance played out its brief charade for later men to write verses and plays, although there is plenty of romance in America, just the same. Yet why enlarge upon this reader, when you and I know that it would take a fairly long essay and we are neither of us any too sure that it would be interesting? There are no Edinburgh or Perugia in the United States and I see no reason for any asperity on the subject. There are, however, plenty of things to see in Boston, but it is of things outside of Boston, that we shall talk today, courteous reader.

It is in Boston that one must be to go somewhere else and that somewhere else lies amidst green fields and trees with here and there a brook or little river. It is in Boston that one mounts a large blue automobile in company with fellow-citizens from Sacramento and Trenton, from Tampa and St. Albans. Together we are ranged upon the seats and dolefully listen to the young cicerone who tells us as we emerge from Boston about its park system and its various schools for the teaching of pretty nearly everything. We rumble and bump our way across the Harvard Bridge and soon skirt the Charles, thus avoiding the horrors of Cambridgeport; which appears to be about the same old "Port" that it was in the consulship of Plinius. We see the winding, silver Charles, and, turning to the right, take a sketchy view of the Harvard Yard, its buildings and the adjacent suburban roofs of the past. On this day I did not see many undergraduates—no doubt they were deep in their studies, or else pacing slowly to and fro under the spreading trees while they turned over the pages of Emerson or Lowell.

Let us roll on, through the other end of Cambridge and out to Lexington and Concord, stopping to view the modest relics of the generations that hewed out the institutions of the United States. This little house, worn with time and use; that narrow market and those domestic dwellings made with so much labor and smoothed by so many hands; the modest ornaments and clothes, the faded old broadsides and manuscripts, all of these things tell their quiet story of a race that built upon the material than upon the spiritual and leaned upon ideas for sustentation much more than upon things. The tall, graceful elm bend over the road and on the left broad meadows, a little dappled with flowers and wind-ruffled, sweep to the river's edge. The air is sweet and fresh, the sky is blue, the passengers are silent or quietly comment on what they see. Though they may not know it, they have come out to see the relics and heritage of the men that began the American idealism, of which today the newspapers have so much to say, apparently under the impression that it is an importation from Palestine or Corsica. Never mind; none at any rate, of the idealism remains and men still pay tribute to it, as they do here in journeying to Lexington and Concord.

Contrast with this excursion, aided so little by the artificial, another to Malmalson, where lived Napoleon's Josephine. I took an electric tram to go out there, though I dare say that there are automobiles by the score in which one can do this sort of thing and, of course, there were suburbs to go through, that were by no means as pretty and graceful as their French names. But here we are at the gates of Malmalson: the grounds are all order, the hedges are clipped, the drive is fresh gravelled and the trees droop in melancholy, a little histrionic, perhaps, but loyal to Josephine. Under the mock tent and spears of the portecochère we walk and enter and the first thing and the principal that strikes me is that this Malmalson is not a memorial to Josephine, but to Napoleon, and I think the spot one of the most melancholy in Europe. The man could not rest his foot in any place, but what gear and stuff must be heaped up to glorify him. Here are his camp writing apparatus, very interesting, no doubt, but what of Josephine? Here are prints of his battles, but what of Josephine? Here are bees and caries and N's, but what of Josephine?

Besides the stately, heavy trappings of Malmalson the modest sights at Lexington and Concord made but small display. What is the narrow parsonage of a New England divine compared with the country house of an Emperor? What is a Minute Man com-

pared to an Emperor? To this day the world has let itself be bullied and cajoled by the Napoleon tradition: I cannot deny it, for he did nothing that was not interesting, very little that was not picturesque, and, let us grant a virtue, he was always busy. But this Old World spectacle falls away: the trappings and the hangings, the polished wood and gleaming metal, the marbles and the banners, the heavy blitted swords and ineffective orbs and scepters, dwindle and shrink into a lessening heap of dust. Conqueror and legions, emperor and empire, are pushed from our sight by a mighty hand and we have another spectacle. Tall elms and wide fields of green, running water and birds above it, come before us. The houses that we see are not very grand, but they sheltered men who thought. Seeing these remembrances of the past, we see a race of men that from the Bible took the lesson that the flesh, even the most beautiful and entrancing, profiteth nothing. They knew in some degree that the delightful places are not those that are always easily gained, but that to make a nation they must gain them. These men would most of them have seemed out of place at Malmalson; they belonged to another continent, where we have visited them for a moment and that gave us this little contrast to talk about.

J. H. S.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Parading for Liquor "Rights"
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As an Australian business man visiting your prosperous and very beautiful city I have been interested in the news columns of your daily papers and have wondered why such wide publicity is being given to the projected "Wet Parade" on July 4. It has been my privilege to spend about three months in various cities situated between San Francisco and Washington and every day I have marveled at the sobriety of your citizens and the absence of objectionable street scenes. So impressed am I that again and again I have found myself asking the question, "How is it your cities differ from other countries? Why are they freer from drunkenness, vice, and poverty than is the case in 'Sunny Australia'?" The answer I get is usually, "Oh, we've got prohibition," and this reply is usually followed by an expression of opinion as to the merits or demerits of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In several western cities I found a strong support of this measure, largely on the ground that it had become part of the law of this great country. As one said in California, "I don't like it, but it's part of the Constitution, and as an American I must support it." In Chicago and New York, I have found a disposition to complain and to stress the "personal liberty" argument. In addition I have heard objectors make some of the most senseless statements I have ever listened to, showing me that Americans are as ignorant of their own institutions and as easily bluffed as their cousins across the Pacific.

For the life of me I cannot understand any citizen of good standing wishing to repeal a law which makes for the elimination of drunkenness, the lessening of crime, the protection of the weak; which encourages good citizenship, prosperous business and happy domestic life. I expect the brewer to oppose prohibition because his vested interests are jeopardized. I am not surprised at the saloon-keeper opposing it because it outlaws his business and compels him either to shut down or to change his bill of fare. I look for the street girl and the white slave to raise her wretched voice for the retention of that liquor without which she could not pursue her calling.

But for decent fathers and good mothers and respectable and honorable citizens to take part in a procession of protest to weaken the enforcement of a splendid nation-building movement, well, it got me beat. Let any man who is doubtful as to whether prohibition is a good thing or not go down to the Bowery and contrast the present condition with the old days of the open saloon. Let him sit down in a clean, well-lighted, wholesome restaurant, where 20 hands are employed, and recall the old days when, instead of the plate-glass windows, there were brick fronts and swinging door screens, and a pay roll of only four or five. Let him inspect the properties, where, in place of one dinky saloon, there are as many as six different businesses, including cigar stores, candy shops, cafeterias, clothing stores, barber shops, and stationery stores, and let him ask himself which is best for the community, the old or the new. Let him remember what the product of the saloon was among the men and women and children of his own acquaintance, and if he wants further evidence let him do as I have done go to the Police Court and the state prisons and ask to see figures for the past five years. And then, if he is still unconvinced, let him go to the charity organizations and relief depots. Let him inquire from business firms who sell their goods on the time-payment system. And if the results of his personal investigations justify his identifying himself with the opponents of prohibition, well and good. But after comparing conditions here with those existing elsewhere, I incline to the opinion he will decide, in the words of Judge Landis of Chicago, "to give prohibition a trial."

(Signed) FRANKER HOAGS
New York, June 17, 1921.

CHINESE STONE ARCHES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
When, with eyes accustomed to the cathedrals of Europe, we shift our gaze to the rectangular architecture of ancient Egypt, we can realize to some extent the revolution caused by the introduction of the arch. Like many other epoch-making discoveries, which, risen from humble beginnings, are now universally employed, the origin of the arch is buried in the mists of antiquity. As far as Europe is concerned, there is no doubt the Romans first introduced it; the peoples of mid-Europe, the Normans, Franks, Goths and others developed it after the fall of the Roman Empire. Probably the Romans invented it for themselves; at least they did not inherit it from that great source of their civilization, Greece. For the Greeks knew it not. But the Romans were not alone in their discovery, nor first.

Quite simple in its primitive form, the arch must have been invented in-center after center of civilization down the long vista of history. And



A bridge at Soochow

among the earliest to arrive at the idea of the arch, together with that of such simple machines as the lever and the pulley, were undoubtedly the Chinese. Empirically, of course, there is no warrant for saying that the Chinese engineers calculated to a nicety how much weight a given arch would bear. They would have learned by trial and failure, but they did, and standardize the results. Yet the arch is far from being a feature of Chinese architecture. Indeed it scarcely enters into any Chinese building; save for the gateways which pierce the city walls, you may travel over a large part of China and scarcely see an arch. The pagoda, the temple, the yamen—into none of these does the arch enter, even in minor details of ornament. True, the drum tower, rising above the house roofs in the center of the city, is pierced by four arches, facing north, south, east and west, where the main streets bisect each other; but these, like the city gateways, are matters of convenience for the passage of traffic, alien to the tower itself. No, it would seem that the typical Chinese architecture, with its familiar upturned roof corners, its squat stories and quaint ornamentation, is older even than the arch.

And then we turn to the city on the creek, where the great waterways of China cross and recross. Soochow, the Venice of two lakes, famous for its women, and for the arts. A network of creeks connect the lake with Soochow, with the Grand Canal, with Shanghai and other cities on the maritime plain, the great alluvial lands of Chekiang. And everywhere within the neighborhood of the city, beyond the wall, the narrow stone-paved paths threading the rich fields, falter not when they reach the bank of the creek, but are borne boldly across on the arched back of an old stone bridge. Many and beautiful are these bridges, spanning the water in a stride. Their curves are completed full-circle in the placid but unbroken waters of the creek, where, away from the foulness of the city, float lotus-leaved water fern, unpolished. Men lean over the parapet, gazing down the long straight creek, where strings of junk appear against the halo of the rising sun; donkeys clatter up and down the steps. Nowhere in China are there more picturesque bridges, more graceful arches.

The President's Mail

The mail of the President of the United States is of such proportions that he cannot, like the business man, read all his letters as a part of the morning's routine. By a carefully developed system, however, the contents of the White House mail are, in substance, laid before him each day. The work of doing this falls upon a corps of confidential clerks, who open the letters and give them a first reading. Then they are carefully sorted. Many of them, of course, need not go to the President at all, since they are simply recommendations for office. These, after courteous acknowledgment, are referred to the proper department of the government, and placed on file until they may be taken up for consideration.

Many of the President's letters are purely formal, or contain requests for something that cannot be granted. These the clerks answer and the President's secretary signs. The requests for charity are so many that a special "form" has been drawn up for answering them.

Such communications as the President ought to see are carefully briefed—that is, a slip is pinned at the top of each letter, and on this is a type-

written synopsis of its contents, telling who the writer is and what he has to present. Frequently, the President is sufficiently interested by the brief to cause him to read the whole letter. Sometimes the communication is referred to a Cabinet officer, in which case a slip is retained at the White House and filed.

When a large number of persons write on the same subject the letters are bunched and the brief at the top gives the names of those who present one argument and in another list the persons who offer a different view.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
To those having personal knowledge of parliamentary events during the last 20 years, Mr. Lloyd George's bestowal of a Viscountcy on Mr. Walter Long is the most striking event in his career as Prime Minister. We have grown accustomed to his creation of bishops and his donation of deersties. There are circumstances connected



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with this latest patronage that vividly illuminate a position whose nearest parallel is found in some phases of the life of Disraeli. Twenty years ago Mr. Lloyd George was a solicitor in an obscure place in Wales with an unpromising name. He was beginning to push his way out of the ruck of the House of Commons by his courageous and clever attacks upon Mr. Balfour and Chamberlain. Walter Long, a country squire, was the ideal type of a Tory, scornful of the time-serving name of "Conservative," adopted by leaders of his party. He regarded the Welsh solicitor with his rude comments on eminent statesmen much in the light of a blasphemer. Lloyd George, flying at higher game, did not think the ruddy squire was worth any but a passing notice. And now he has made him a Viscount!

The proposed readjustment of ministerial salaries does not find favor with the law officers. The Attorney-General is to have a fixed salary of £5000 a year; the Solicitor-General £4000. Fees for contentious business will remain a perquisite, but they are not likely to bring income up to its former level. When Sir Robert Finlay was attorney-general, his income for something less than a year, broken in upon by a dissolution of Parliament, was £2978. For the same term Sir Edward Carson, Solicitor-General, drew a trifle under £7000. His Liberal successor, Sir Lawson Walton, ran up the score to £11,595. Robson, a Solicitor-General, drawing £7460. When in 1908 Robson was promoted to the attorney-generalship, he brought the income up to £15,000; his colleague, Sam Evans, netting, as Solicitor-General, £11,281. During the 10 years between 1905 and 1915 the champion Attorney-General was Rufus Isaacs, now Lord Reading, who drew in one year £16,702; his colleague, Sir John Simon, Solicitor-General, beating the record of the office by pocketing £14,363.

These almost fabulous salaries bring into strong light the comparatively paltry £5000 a year paid to the Prime Minister. But members of the bar, qualified for the position of law officer of the Crown are limited in number, and command excessive fees in private practice. They have to be paid accordingly when they give it up. Formerly law officers, in addition to stupendous drafts on the treasury, were permitted to carry on private business. The scandal, growing embarrassing, this source of private income was prohibited. Sir Edward Clarke was doing well enough at the bar to be in a position to decline reappointment to the attorney-generalship fettered by this condition. He accordingly, permanently as it turned out, retired from the ministerial circle and the certainty of the Lord Chancellorship.

The cost to the country of the coal strike, checking growing prosperity beginning to develop on the cessation of war, is incalculable. A serious feature of the blight is the probability that its effect will be irrefragable. Several leading trades driven out of this country have been eagerly snapped up by America and other lookers-on. Recapture will be difficult, if not impossible. This is bad for us all. In the end the principal sufferers will be the families of the men who have created the crisis. The necessary corollary of diminished trade is lack of employment. Meanwhile the strike has involved a fresh charge upon the shrunken purse of the taxpayer. The consequent calling out of the army reserve, and the creation of the defense force have already cost the Treasury £30,000,000, and no authority ventures to state a limit to the figure expenditure will finally reach.

ROSES AND ROSE BOOKS

An Evening With Thomas N. Cook

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"The most beautiful time to see a rose garden is at 3:30 in the morning," said Thomas N. Cook, amateur horticulturist and rose authority, as he led the way into his garden in Watertown, Massachusetts, just before sunset the other day, "but the second best is now."

On three sides of the house lay the garden, a sunny and protected south-west slope. More than a thousand roses, white, yellow, pink, scarlet, and crimson, were in bloom. There were slips planted in rows, each tagged and bearing a perfect blossom or two, some of them the first of their kind in the United States, for instance the Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, sent by the father of these two officers who fell at the Battle of the Marne, from his famous garden in the south of France. There were the old cottage roses, Gloire de Dijon and ramblers growing on the side of the house, and trellises heavy with many buds. There were high bushes doing sentry duty in hedgerows, and in one corner there was a rose jungle, where ramblers did as they were named with great success. Then along the farthest garden wall Mr. Cook has started a collection of the wild roses of the nations. Already he has the representatives of Persia, China, Japan, Great Britain, and the United States.

"Better cut these for there is something the matter with them," came a call, and Mr. Cook went to see several huge La France blooms whose hearts were crumpled buff. He laughed and did not cut them. "There's nothing the matter with them. They are simply reverting to something similar to Rosa Hispanica argentea whose tawny silver was considered very beautiful and curious in France many years ago."

"Do you see those great scarlet thorns on that bush across the path?" asked Mr. Cook. "They are so arched that I never carefully you take hold, four of them will prick you. It is the Rosa Omeiensis atacamana. You will read in the dictionary that the rose is a five-petaled flower. This kind has four petals, one to compensate for each barb!"

"A rose every day in the year is our aim," Mr. Cook said in explanation of his cold frames and hot-houses. These are also the workshop where Mr. Cook crosses varieties and nurses from seed to hardy bush his own creations. One of the finest of these is the Bonnie Prince, which was registered in 1919, after appearing at the Portland, Oregon, exhibition. From the conservatory it was only a step to the library, where Mr. Cook briefly outlined the history of rose books, beginning with the first modern book of note, a volume of 90 water-color pictures published in 1739, by Miss Lawrence. This Englishwoman's work marks the beginning of general interest in roses in England and France. The next important publication was "Die Rosen" by Dr. Roessig, of Germany. Next comes "Roses" by H. C. Andrews, London, 1895, with beautiful hand-painted water-colored illustrations, done by Andrews and his students on the faint line drawings printed from copperplates.

The most famous of the botanical artists of this period was P. J. Redouté, a Belgian. Mr. Cook owns a copy of the first edition of his "Les Roses," 1817-24, three volumes, and also a copy of the third edition, 1827. Other important publications in order of their date are: "Rosaum Monographia" by John Lindley, London, 1820; "Roses" by Henry Curtis, Bristol, England, 1850; "Die Rose" by T. Nietner, horticulturist to the Emperor at Potsdam, Berlin, 1889; "The Rose Garden" by William Paul, 1888, and finally, as an example of modern chromo-lithographic art, "The Genus Rosa" by Ellen Willmott, drawings by Alfred Parsons, London, 1914.

When asked for the best of the American rose books, Mr. Cook brought out "The Rose" by S. B. Parsons, New York, 1917. It was a crude machine-made product in comparison with the morocco-bound, handmade paper volumes with their tooling and handpainted plates of the European rose lovers. Still, as an advertising medium, which it was, it had the advantage of containing many facts and the honesty to cite its sources. The frontispiece was a lithograph of a gorgeous pink rose on which still hung "pearly drops of dew." Among the many other American books is the beautiful "Rose Book" of Capt. George C. Thomas of Philadelphia, a work of art and love.

A valuable part of Mr. Cook's library once belonged to Lord Carmichael, consisting of many rare and important books uniformly bound in rose-colored morocco with gold tooling. It includes works in English,

YESTERDAY'S
ROAST BEEF

is today's delicious hash with money saved and satisfaction gained, if to the hash you add plenty of the "wonder-worker of cookery"—

ALSAUCE

THE EARLIEST OF ALL SAILS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a sort of sail that might be called the original of all sails. This is suggested by that eminent authority Belloc, who has given much study to things Algerian. It is the sail with which antiquity was familiar. It brought the ships to Tenedos and the Argo carried it. The Norwegians had it when they were pirates 1000 years ago. They have it still. It is nearer a lug-sail than anything else.

It is almost a square sail, but the yard has a slight rake and there is a bit of a peak to it. It is the kind of sail that seems to come first to the imagination of any man when he sets out to use the wind. In its original form it is to be seen continually today, hoisted above small boats in the northern waters of Europe. But this sail is too simple. It will not go close to the wind, and in those light and variable winds which somehow have no force along the deck it hangs empty and makes no way, because it has no height.

Now, when, during that great renaissance of theirs in the seventh century, the Arabs left their deserts and took to the sea, they became for a short time in sailing, as in philosophy, the teachers of their new subjects. They took this sail which they had found in all the ports they had conquered along the Mediterranean coast—in Alexandria, in Carthage, in Casarea—they lightened and lengthened the yard, clewed down the foot, and very soon had that triangular lateen sail which will, perhaps, remain when every other evidence of their early conquering energy has disappeared.

With such a sail they drove those first fleets of theirs which gave them at once the islands and the commerce of the Mediterranean. It was the sail which permitted their invasion of the northern shores, and the unhappy subjugation of Spain.

Europeans have for now 500 years, from at least the Third Crusade, so constantly used this gift of Islam that they half-forgot its origin. You may see it in all the harbors of the Mediterranean today, in every port of the Portuguese coast, and here and there as far north as the Channel. It is not to be seen beyond Cherbourg, but in Cherbourg it is quite common.

The harbor boats that run between the fleet and the shore hoist these lateens. Yet it is not of European making. It bears a foreign mark, which is very distinct, and which puzzles every northerner when he first comes across this sail—it reefs along the yard.

Why it should do so, neither history nor the men who handle it can explain, since single sails are manifestly made to reef from the foot of the leech, where a man can best get at them.

Not so the lateen. If you carry too much canvas and the wind is pressing her, you must take it in from aloft, or, it must be supposed, lower the whole on deck. And this foreign, quaint, unusual thing which stamps the lateen everywhere is best seen when the sail is put away in the harbor.

It does not lie down on the deck, as do those in the north and west, but right along the yard, and the yard itself is kept high at the masthead, making a great bow across the sky, and, one might say, tempting the elements to send a gale and wreck it.

Save for this mark, which may have its use, but seems to have none—and to be merely barbaric, the lateen is perfect in its kind, and might be taken with advantage throughout the world, as it is throughout all the Mediterranean, for the uniform sail.

This kind of sail, for small craft, is the neatest and swiftest in the world, and in a general way will lie closer to the wind than any other. The fore-and-aft rig is nothing but a lateen cut up into mainsail, foresail and jib, for the convenience of handling.

French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Hungarian. Perhaps the most interesting is a volume which Lord Carmichael had made up of various odd and evidently damaged pamphlets. With great skill the text has been cut out, and in some cases inserted in the pages of the book in panel form, and in others the leaf split and pasted and pressed upon the page. So perfectly is the work done that often it takes close scrutiny to discern that the page has not been printed and bound in the usual way.

Closing one of the great volumes of Redouté's pictures after a last careful study of Rosa multiflora, the modest forerunner of the present ramble, Mr. Cook said, "Now you have seen in these books what roses were a hundred years ago and in the garden you saw what they are today, but for the future—well, the end of rose beauty is not yet."

ORIGIN OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

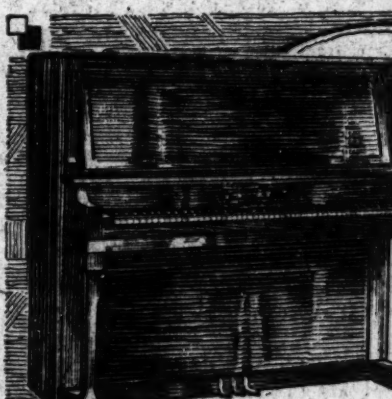
One hundred years ago a remarkable man, in whose memory a service has just been held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was born in a distant farmstead among the Somersetshire wolds. George Williams, the founder of the world-famous Young Men's Christian Association, showed little aptitude for farm life and became a draper's assistant to a firm in St. Paul's Churchyard. Conditions in these days were different from those of today—work began at 7 a. m. and continued till 9, 10, or 11 p. m. in each small bedroom there were several beds, each occupied by two assistants; meals were "snatched" at odd moments and the time occupied by meals rarely exceeded half an hour all told.

George Williams from his early years exercised a compelling influence upon those around him, and by charm of manner and almost fierce determination he succeeded in achieving his aim. Sir George Williams—he was knighted by Queen Victoria—was proud to recall the small beginnings of the great association. In one of the bedrooms in the drapery establishment three young men agreed to meet for prayer. "Our numbers grew," he said, "and the room was soon crammed."

The bedroom became too small, and a room "to hold about twenty" was engaged at Martin's coffee house in a court off Ludgate Hill, long since swept away. From that time, thanks to the energy and perseverance of George Williams, the success of the association was assured. Other business firms were drawn in and encouraged their assistants to become members.

A step in the history of the association was made when it produced its first report in 1844—after five months' existence—with 161 young men present, all members.

As the years have passed the parent association has outgrown the various premises it has occupied until it has found a final abiding place in the splendid buildings in Tottenham Court Road. Numbers and influence have increased, and so, too, have toleration and width of vision. It is strange to read the following extract from a letter written as late as the early '60s in the official organ by the secretary in answer to a correspondent. "We have no hesitation in saying that a Christian young man had better not compete in a swimming match, or indeed in a match of any kind. The desire of distinction will be in itself a snare, while if he should win in the strife, passions of envy, jealousy, or disappointment may be engendered in his competitors." A few days later some distinguished preachers received a severe reprimand because they "had trailed their Christian priesthood in the dust to offer homage at the shrine of a dead playright," when they attended the Shakespeare celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon. What would the secretary say could he see the list of sports arranged by the Y. M. C. A. committee for the troops in Cologne?



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OLD GUARD FACES UNREST IN RANKS

New Republican Members of House, Chafing Under Red Tape of Party Machine, May Take Stand Against Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Old Guard Republican leaders in the House are watching with grave concern the developments of a militant movement within the party initiated by first-term members who are chafing under the red tape procedure of the party machine.

Leaders in this movement, while disclaiming that it is in the nature of a revolt against the leadership of the House, frankly assert that the inaction of the House with regard to the vital financial program for which the special session was summoned is driving them to a point where they must take an open stand in opposition to the rules under which the House legislates.

A call has been issued for a conference of the 11 first-term Republicans for tonight at which Frank W. Mondell, representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, is to preside. It is possible that the Republican leader will have a few pertinent things to say about how the House should be run, and in any event the conference will be fraught with interest.

A Strong Position

With an enrollment of nearly 100 members the new element that has sprung up almost overnight is in a position to make its demands for recognition heard by the party leaders. Already there is a growing resentment in the House over the power lodged with the Rules Committee, which dictates to the House what bills shall pass and what legislation shall be pigeon holed during the remainder of the session.

In a statement prepared by Martin C. Anson (R.), Representative from New York, the position of the new members is set forth as follows:

"One of the purposes of the meeting is to urge the members of the steering committee of both parties to speed up legislation. Nearly three months have passed and two of the most important matters for which the Congress was called into special session, namely, reforms in taxation and protective tariff, have not even been reported from committee. Nor has the peace resolution been agreed to. It is true we have had some constructive legislation, notably budget reform and the soldiers relief bill. But business and Labor are patiently awaiting the passage of the great financial measures, to wit, tax and tariff reform. Many of the new members of the House came under conditions which meant supreme financial sacrifice and they are becoming restless and impatient with the red tape, delays and cumbersome procedure of the House.

Seniority Rule Protested
"I have discussed the situation with many of the new members. They believe that a meeting of the new members from time to time and a frank discussion may serve a useful purpose and can certainly do no harm. The seniority rule discriminates against the new men, and with the cumbersome procedure and the Rules Committee intervening between them and legislation, they feel that they have little or no voice in legislation. In the past this seniority rule discriminated against but a few men, but there are upward of 100 to be exact, 91 new Republicans, and it is unfair to disregard so substantial an element in the party.

"Having come more recently from the people, it is the opinion of many of them that their voices should have some weight.

"Few, if any of them, have been consulted in respect of legislation, and it is practically impossible for a new man to introduce and pass a bill. More important bills and the reports of the committee thereon, are seen for the first time when they are called up on the floor for passage. Many of the new men believe that at least one day before a bill is brought up in the House the bill and the report of the committee should be in the hands of the members. It seems to be the sense of many of the new men that a calendar should be published several days in advance of legislation which will be called up for a vote, so that the members should know in advance what is coming up without having to get inside information from the older members of the House.

"The meeting is called in the spirit of cooperation and in no sense is it a revolt. To indicate this, Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, the majority leader, has been invited as the principal speaker. Many of the older members of the House have given their approval of the movement and believe that it will serve a very useful purpose."

LABOR DEMANDS FORCE OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—That the demands of union labor business agents drove his factory out of Chicago and resulted in the establishment of an "open shop" was a part of the testimony of Albert R. Bruner, president of the Liquor Carbon Company, testifying before the Duffley Building Investigation Commission. He asserted that his company had been driven out of business so far as the installation of soda fountains in Chicago is concerned. He stated that when he came to Chicago about nine years ago he found the plant of the company which manufactures apparatus used in the

sale of soft drinks unionized in all departments, but that he had gradually effected changes until it is now an open shop. He told of a strike engineered by William Brima, former president of the Carpenters District Council, which resulted in the removal of the company's factory from Chicago.

"We have been fighting this thing for years," said Mr. Bruner, who was a member of the War Industries Board during the war, "and it has cost us millions of dollars to fight it."

UNIONS CUT DOWN THEIR OWN WAGES

Building Workers in Connecticut Say They Desire to Do Their Part to Stimulate Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Announcing that they desire to do their share toward stimulating building and thereby produce a salutary effect on business in general, the members of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of Hartford County, an important organization in which all the building trades unions are affiliated, have voluntarily submitted a proposition of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages to the Building Employers Association.

The offer is the result of a referendum conducted by the several unions. It was argued in the various meetings that the housing of citizens is a fundamental item in the economic program of every family and that prices should be lowered all along the line. Although a number of the unions had already accepted a reduction in wages, they felt that the situation demanded further concessions and agreed to another drop.

"We have done our part and without being asked," they say, "yes, without having received any proposals whatsoever from the employers. Now it is up to the builders and the banks." The offer involves all the building trades workers except the masons and masons' tenders. The Building Employers Association has not announced its acceptance, but it is expected that whatever the situation with regard to the masons and tenders it will be speedily adjusted.

The action of the unions has created considerable interest in this part of Connecticut, as practically all private building has ceased, even the finishing of some elaborate apartment houses has been delayed because of the feeling that prices must be lowered in the near future and with the increasing demand for a drop in rents it seems well planned by the unions as an economic wait. Home accommodations are still inadequate and unless the normal house and apartment building goes on the continued high rents will interfere with a general wage reduction.

PLAN FOR GERMAN HALL IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A German hall covering an entire city block is being planned by the Verein Deutscher Gesellschaften, formerly the local branch of the National German-American Alliance, in cooperation with the Masonic order to which Germanic belongs, gymnastic and singing societies, and rifle clubs.

At the meeting when this was announced a date was set for a mass meeting to complete plans for participation of Germans in the July Fourth liquor parade.

Speaking of the hall, one man said: "We have the money, we have the power, we have the heart of which the United States is in need. We must have a home for all German societies where we can take our women along, as we must do if we want to attain our political aims."

LANDLORDS WARNED NOT TO RAISE RENTS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire
NEW YORK, New York—Landlords were warned by Justice John R. Davies yesterday not to attempt to raise rents in their October leases. "The only possible increased maintenance will be in city taxes and interest rates, and I certainly will have to be shown regarding any others," Judge Davies said, during the course of a landlord-tenant court case. "The drop in the costs of building materials and labor assuredly are not an argument for a rise in rent."

MARTIAL LAW REAFFIRMED

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Gov. E. F. Morgan, in a proclamation today, reaffirmed his declaration of martial law in Mingo County and commanded the assessor there to enroll all persons liable under the law for military duty. He also ordered the sheriff to draft 130 men, or to accept 130 volunteers, who are to be mustered into the service of the State for 60 days, to enforce all orders promulgated by the Governor.

CIVIL ENGINEERS MEET

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Civil engineers from many states and representing local associations gathered yesterday for the convention of the National Association of Engineers. Many men ranked as experts in their professions were among the delegates. Yale University was the host and quartered several hundred in the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle. Secretary of the Navy Denby is expected to attend the convention Thursday evening.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC LIGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Traffic through the Panama Canal in May was the lightest for any month since June, 1920, according to the Panama Canal Record. Commercial ships passing through last month totaled 216, an average of 4.3 per day.

SUPPORT URGED FOR ENFORCEMENT

Dry Leaders Appeal for Public Expression of Sentiment Against Efforts to Defeat Law—Mr. van Buren Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The future of prohibition in the United States and the world will be determined within the next three months, according to dry leaders. They say that the factor which makes the present crisis in prohibition enforcement real is not the masterings of liquor sympathizers and paraders, but the extent to which the masses of law-abiding citizens have closed their eyes to the facts; they have discounted appeals of the drys with the thought that there was no danger ahead, and to a noticeable extent they have ceased to support dry organizations, which have thus become unable to continue their work as necessary.

Dry regard Alfred D. van Buren's statement, on resigning as counsel to John F. Kramer, former Federal Prohibition Commissioner, as likely to be helpful to the liquor campaign.

"Booze Anarchy"
"The only anarchy we know anything about in connection with the Eighteenth Amendment," said Rollin O. Everhart of the Anti-Saloon League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is booze anarchy and the anarchy of those who aid and abet booze anarchy by crying out falsely against the law and proposed legitimate further restriction of alcohol taken from bonded warehouses. Sometimes such anarchists are retained lawyers."

"As to the charge that the law affects the practice of medicine, pharmacy, chemistry and even religion, study of the law will show that this is not so. There is provision for the use of industrial alcohol; it seeks only to prevent the diversion of ethyl or pure grain alcohol into intoxicating beverages. What it is hoped to accomplish by the Volstead bill is to protect the supply of liquor from the time it leaves the distilleries and warehouses from being diverted to unlawful beverage uses, by requiring that some portion of the medicament or compound be put into the liquor before it is shipped. The disputed sections of the bill do not affect denatured alcohol or industrial alcohol in the least. There is no disposition to prevent the legitimate use of non-potable alcohol in industrial purposes and no intent to prevent the legitimate use of grain alcohol, but merely to control its use in order that it may not get out for beverage purposes. By adding the proposed compound or medicament to it before it is removed from distilleries or warehouses this danger is eliminated."

Sacramental Wine Allowed

"As for the suggestion that religious observance or ceremony would be curtailed by the proposed law, such an idea is erroneous, as the law provides for sacramental wine." Drink makers and drink sellers are pouring out money in an effort to enlist and organize men who were drinkers of alcoholic beverages in an endeavor to overthrow the law, according to the League's organ, The American Issue. If all that has been gained is to be held and the forces of unrighteousness whipped finally and fully in this State and in the election of a new Congress next year, ministers and public leaders everywhere must put themselves more vigorously into the struggle, since bravado perpetrated by the liquor interests and unanswered by the decent element of the citizenship will grow in incendiary power.

Next Sunday, as Law and Constitution Sunday, will offer every clergyman opportunity to uphold a proper interpretation of American ideals and to present organized action against the nation's lawfully expressed will.

Of the wet parade on July 4 the paper says: "Will the rallying be all on one side, or will the leaders of righteous public opinion everywhere rise to the emergency and stand to it that every bit of public sentiment generated here against law and the will of the nation shall be more than met by manifest public opinion which proposes to stand by the law and which will properly characterize and reseat such efforts as the coming desecration of the nation's birthday on behalf of appetite and greed?"

AMERICAN COLLEGES TO HONOR DANTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—An important feature of the Dante sixteenth-century celebration in September will be the tribute to be paid by colleges of the United States that have banded together under the general auspices of the National Dante Committee to place a bronze wreath on the tomb of the poet at Ravenna.

The wreath was prepared from preliminary sketches by Chester H. Aldrich, chairman of the committee which had the plan in charge, by C. P. Jewett, an American sculptor who studied at the American Academy at Rome. The inscription was written by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, who was selected as the dean of American college men. More than 50 colleges and universities in 27 different states, from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas, have been contributors to the fund, which was under the special charge of Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, Institute of International Education.

The party of 100 students and in-

structors which is intrusted with the duty of placing the wreath, left on June 30. They will be met on arrival by Prof. Guido Biagi of the Department of Public Instruction, who will be in charge of their reception. Bruno Roselli, professor of Italian in Vassar College, will accompany the party as liaison officer. At the ceremonies at the tomb of Dante, the Harvard University Glee Club, now in Europe, will also participate.

PAPER MILL MEN VOTE TO ARBITRATE

Proposal Made by Manufacturers Provides for Six Arbiters and an Umpire—Findings, It Is Provided, to Be Retroactive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The paper mill strikers have voted to accept arbitration of the wage dispute which has closed many of the mills. The proposal, as made by the manufacturers, provides for three arbitrators representing each side and an umpire chosen by both, and the findings will be retroactive.

The International Paper Company says that the practical value and fairness of mutual bargaining through trade agreements are to some extent on trial in the paper industry, and that arguments in their favor have not been strengthened by the strike, to avoid which the company addressed three communications to its employees. These statements contained an explanation of conditions confronting the industry and a proposition for resumption of operations, with a small wage reduction to bring down wages, now two and a half times as high as in 1915, to a scale similar to that effective in many of the larger mills in the country. The company said that it desired to bargain with its own employees collectively, and that it was willing that they be members of trade unions.

This proposition the workmen declined, proposing a plan of arbitration of the wage scale alone, mills to resume operation while three arbiters from each side and an umpire settled upon a satisfactory wage scale to go into effect one week after the delivery of the arbitrament. The company stated that it could not accept such a proposal, as it would put a premium on delays, so that months might elapse before it would afford any relief to the business.

Jeremiah T. Carey, president of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, said that the International Paper Company was invited by the unions to participate in conferences before the expiration of the wage agreement, but that the company was unrepresentative that it would deal individually as a company with the organizations.

As for the proposed arbitration plan, Mr. Carey stated that the unions did not feel that it would put a premium on delay in arbitration to resume operations in mills under former conditions. The wage reduction proposed by the company, he described as drastic, and said that the unions, while rejecting it, had agreed that if there were anything unfair in their demands they were willing to leave the question to an impartial tribunal or board of arbitration.

FIRST INDICTMENT IN LUXURY TAX CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The first indictment in what Col. William Hayward, United States attorney, said was to be a drive against evaders of the federal luxury tax, was returned yesterday against Martin & Martin Inc., dealers in leather and fancy articles of Fifth Avenue, and Herbert Martin, a member of the firm. The indictment charges violation of the Revenue Act of 1918 and conspiracy to defraud the government by evasion of luxury taxes.

Colonel Hayward said that the firm, while avoiding the tax, assessed it on the purchaser in increased price. He said that the government "is being cheated to the tune of millions in the evasion of luxury taxes. We propose to go after these people no matter whether they are a large Fifth Avenue firm or a small soda water dealer on the East Side who makes a shop girl pay a cent or two tax on her glass of soda water and then fails to pay it to the government."

CAMP-CLOSING BRINGS CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—About 10,000 Assyrian Christians who have been cased in the British refugee camps near Baghdad face need by the closing of these camps. W. McDowell, Near East Relief director in that city, cabled officials at the national headquarters of the relief organization here yesterday. A small proportion of these refugees had been awaiting transportation to the United States, but the passage of the new immigration law prevents their entry.

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On New London. Very accessible. Sound and clean. Excellent country. A Value. Ideal summer resort. Always open.
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Wm. F. Inghel, Mgr., Fishers Island, N. Y.

INCLINATION TO SOCIAL SERVICE

New Graduates of Educational Institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church Said to Realize Their Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Replies to questions sent out by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church show that among the graduates this year there is an unusual inclination toward social service. The questions were:

"What characteristic of ideals, thoughts or plans for future work did this year's graduating class have, such as would differentiate it from those of other years?"

Robert W. Fife's statement, that "the spirit of the college is the spirit of America," some of the replies are regarded as of special interest.

J. W. Hickman, dean of Upper Iowa University, found the class more consecrated to service work than usual. William H. McMaster, president of Mt. Union College, said:

"I think I discern a profounder appreciation for service and leadership. Many are going specifically into Christian work. They see clearly some of the great needs and are devoting their lives to constructive purposes. The old day of selfish ambition is having less appeal to the graduates from Christian colleges."

Committed to Religious Service
"Our graduating class appears to be unusually committed to religious service," says Carl G. Doney, president of Williams College.

Graduates from Morningside College appear to the president, Frank E. Moorman, "to have more of the world vision than any previous class."

L. B. Bowers, president of Kansas Wesleyan University, says, "Many who have planned to go into business have decided to take callings giving them the largest opportunity to serve the public. There seems to be an increasing desire to be of some service to the world."

At Lawrence College, the president, Samuel Plantz, notes "a much wider variety of callings chosen than formerly, more men turning to business and fewer to the professions. The number choosing the ministry has decreased, owing in part to the influence of the war, which has affected the moral and spiritual tone."

A. B. Storms, president, said of the men and women leaving Baldwin-Wallace College, "The class as a whole has been more seriously impressed with the call to Christian and social service."

A Restless Class

"This graduating class has seemed to me more restless than any I have ever known, less willing to take instruction and more disposed to boss their own affairs and the affairs of the school as well," says W. D. Schornerhor, president of Dakota Wesleyan University. "I can say this because there is no break between the class and the president. It will give you some idea of the matter to know that the advisor of the senior class calls the president of the class, who happens to be a lady, 'The Tarantula.'"

Joseph R. Harker, president, writes, "The Illinois Woman's College is sending out each year a larger class of young women especially desirous of rendering helpful service wherever they go. If they find that the women of the communities in which they live are already organized to do worth while things they join them. If they are not so organized, our young women start something."

"As compared with other years I would say these men have enlarged views of the Christian obligation to the world," says E. A. Healy, dean of Macalester College of Theology. Says F. A. Lundberg, president of the Swedish Theological Seminary, "All inclined to the social side of Christianity and Christian service. More independent in personality."

From the professional schools come a variety of answers. John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern University Law School, says, "No difference, except possibly more evidence of recognition of the obligation to render some social service."

EMPLOYMENT INCREASING
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Employment conditions in and around Springfield are slightly better than they were six weeks ago, according to tabulation submitted by 17 of the larger industrial plants in this district.

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NEW BILLBOARD RULES PROTESTED

Massachusetts Division of Highways Proposes Changes in Regulations to Make Law's Administration More Practicable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Actual regulation and restriction of billboards and all outdoor advertising in Massachusetts is indicated by the fact that within the last few days some 3600 applications for permits for location of billboards have been received by the division of highways of the State Department of Public Works, say officials of the division. According to a rule made by the commissioners of highways last December, no new signs shall be erected nor old ones be maintained unless a permit has been granted by the division.

At a public hearing at the State House, which was conducted by the division in order to ascertain public sentiment with regard to certain changes in billboard regulations which the division recently had proposed, representatives of the various city and town authorities, planning boards, civic leagues, improvement associations, etc., urged that whatever little of regulatory and restrictive value there had been in the rules, had been thrown out by way of these proposed changes.

"No outdoor advertising shall be permitted within the bounds of any highway, nor on any location within 300 feet of any park, parkway, playground, state reservation or public building," has been the rule since last December. Of all the restrictions demanded by the public when the regulatory bill was before the last state Legislature, it was generally felt that this rule covered about the only one really obtained. The new changes cause the rule to end with the word "highway." Some of those attending the recent hearing left with the opinion that the legislation which they had finally accomplished after years of unceasing effort had now proved to be of little tangible worth after all, and that they would have to go back to the Legislature once again.

The division of highways asserts, however, that not only is progress being made as indicated by the application for permits, but that the division is, through the proposed changes, taking over even greater power than the rules as first established allowed them, for whereas the board of commissioners could formerly refuse permission only in the case of outdoor advertising which was within 300 feet, the new rule would make it possible for the board to refuse objectionable advertising no matter what the distance from the highway might be. Also, billboards close to the highway which practically no one would object to, would be allowed to stay and thus be fairer to the advertiser and advertising company.

The Board of Highway Commissioners is expected to vote upon the changes within a few days. Already some billboards have been condemned by the commissioners. Inspection of signs relative to permitting them to be built or maintained has not begun in real earnest, however, because the applications have been coming into the office so fast that time for the work of inspection has had to hold over in consequence, also because of the proposed changes, which would make considerable difference in the granting of some of the permits.

The division of highways says that the rules laid down six months ago have been found to be altogether too definite to be practicable, there being so many thousands of cases of outdoor advertising, each with its own peculiarities. No little range is provided by the regulatory bill for towns and cities to make their own local billboard regulations and restrictions which must be indorsed by the state authorities.

YALE CITIZENSHIP COURSE FOR WOMEN

University to Cooperate With Connecticut League of Women Voters in a Special Program of Work in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut—With the cooperation of Yale University, The Connecticut League of Women Voters has completed its plans for an intensive course in citizenship to be held at the university buildings in New Haven in October.

Yale is said to be the first of the privately endowed universities to cooperate with women in their efforts to study into the problems and possibilities of their newly-acquired citizenship. Through the good offices of Mrs. William Lyons Phelps, chairman of the New Haven County League, and the sympathetic response of the dean and secretary of Yale, the Connecticut women have been promised the generous help of the faculty, and have had placed at their disposal Lamson Hall in which to conduct their classes.

The school is to be open to all Connecticut women, whether members of the league or not. Already some two hundred women have signified their intention to enroll.

Among the professors of Yale University who have agreed to lecture is William Howard Taft, who will speak on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship." Prof. Charles Seymour and Prof. Clive Day, who attended the Peace Conference as advisers to President Wilson, are to tell of America's international relationships, political and economical. Others will talk on various subjects.

A whole afternoon session will be devoted to the subject of "Reduction of Armament." It will be remembered that at the first anniversary conference, in April, of the National League of Women Voters, which even then numbered 5,000,000 members and through its affiliated women's organizations represented fully 10,000,000 women voters, a unanimous vote was given to a resolution calling upon President Harding to take the initiative in calling a conference of all nations in order that by the united effort of the world a universal reduction of armament might be accomplished at the earliest possible time. Prof. E. N. Borchard, who is an enthusiast on reduction of armament as economic wisdom and sees in the United States Government the logical leader in this great movement, will speak on this subject and conduct the discussion to bring out the importance of woman's service in this fundamental reform.

This citizenship school is in the nature of a climax to the remarkable work in citizenship courses conducted for the past four years all over the State. Connecticut was the first state to start education in citizenship as a preparation for the vote before having the franchise, in fact when it seemed hardly in sight, and many of its lecturers were called to other states as speakers and organizers. Miss Mary Buckley, who did such enthusiastic and energetic work in the State toward the accomplishment of the franchise, is the chairman of the citizenship department of the Connecticut League of Women Voters and the idea of an intensive course with the cooperation of Yale University was her inspiration. She looks to it not only as a general illuminator on the citizen duties of women, but hopes that it will prove a training school for more lecturers, so that the department will be able to fill the demand for courses in the study of citizenship this coming year.

SOCIALISTS REJECT EXPULSION MOTION

DETROIT, Michigan—The Socialist National Convention yesterday, by a vote of 33 to 2, rejected the motion of the thirteenth ward local of Chicago to expel all members of the party supporting or endorsing the Third (Communist) International. At an executive session Otto Branstetter, secretary, reported the party \$21,000 in debt. A campaign to raise \$20,000 was authorized.

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STUDY OF PROBLEM OF IMMIGRATION

Sources of Information Which American People Utilize—Need of Scrutiny of Legislation Proposed by Partisans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Inasmuch as the national immigration policy has produced and is producing a group of troubles, the American people are not unreasonably busying themselves with the future of the alien," says D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

"The alien by heredity, racial connections, temperament, environment and historical setting is an unknown quantity to the sort of American who is now addressing himself to the problem. This is to a degree appreciated by the latter, but not sufficiently."

"Like every other American of the older stock, the newly-aroused patriots have seen immigrants passing through the streets in picturesque attire; they know that the racial groups colonize to an extent, and that the parts of the community in which they are resident are unsavory. They also have a distinct idea that many a home missionary, every settlement and charity worker, and all persons interested in uplift service are in a position to furnish them with information because of their experience with the masses."

"Thus it has seemed not illogical for volunteers to go to welfare people, or to such of them as have made reports on conditions existing among immigrants, for instruction and direction. They are also inclined to view with more or less respect, if not awe, the returns of the federal and state bureaus."

Tentative Measures

"From such sources they have received encouragement in Americanization work, variously defined but exceedingly unpopular among the foreigners, to patronize broad and ill-advised educational programs, to urge restriction, and to endorse any kind of immigration bill which a tried and over-burdened Congress appears to favor."

"Now, the fact is that most of these tentative measures are really lacking in elements which might have rendered them serviceable, while many of them add to the existing confusion and do positive harm. It follows as a consequence that the well-meaning citizen is in a position of one who has awakened just in time, not to remedy, but to give a final push to policies which are strangling the democracy."

"How can this be explained? Ten to one, the inquirer is conscientious. He is also a good citizen. Why does he fall into error? Probably the answer lies in the commission of a fault which our shrewdest business men recognize to be distinctly American. This is the disposition to go ahead with a project on insufficient facts."

Sources of Information

"As has been seen, the citizen with a desire to do works meet for repentance looks to the missionaries of the church, settlement workers, and sociologists for instruction. No other groups could better provide certain of the facts that he needs. The missionary has learned of evil conditions among the foreigners, which he is unable to correct because of the impasse created by religious affiliations. The settlement worker has gained knowledge and sometimes experience of social conditions. The sociologist has read and collated columns of figures relative to the foreigners' record in labor; as a criminal, and in various matters which have to do with distribution, employment and housing. He also has certain statistical data which are of value. The public official is a specialist; and an excellent one, and cannot be overlooked. All these people should have a hearing, as they are in a position to give valuable facts. "What the average citizen needs to do, however, is not alone to take these data, but to also hear from the foreigner himself, the business man of various grades of intelligence and selfishness, the man of affairs, the constitutional lawyer, who knows the limitations of altruistic effort, and the priest or rabbi who understands the moral nature of that part of the foreign population which causes us perplexity."

Corrective Movements

"When this is done, he will probably be in a position to come to helpful conclusions, and to throw himself with vigor into corrective work. In the meantime it will be better for such a person to restrict his activities to the sane and simple services which any well-regulated human being can perform for another, and to those corrective movements which are guided by men in whom the aforesaid citizen has confidence."

"It is much the same when it comes to the support of congressional bills which have to do with aliens as it is when one is considering the indorsement of community work for the foreigner. Until the average citizen has given special attention to the matter which is being debated in Washington, it will not be safe for him to become a registered advocate of the measure under discussion."

"Labor has long identified itself with the restriction of foreigners, and has installed machinery which readily transmits its opinion into action. On the other hand a very powerful coterie, which is well known to the public, has been just as solicitous to keep the gates open. The latter maintains a persuasive lobby, and is always alert."

Scrutiny and Study Essential

"No expedient is left unused by these partisans to shape such legislation as bears on this important issue."

As a consequence the citizen who feels the need for some sort of corrective federal enactment, may well scrutinize with considerable care measures which he is asked to support, and give himself to study and reflection before proposing any amendment or extension of a pending proposition."

"In the first case it is not improbable that the pressure which is being brought to bear upon him is a result of selfish propaganda, and in the second he is learning to his sorrow that he may not hope to participate in securing remedial legislation unless he has the faculty of finding ways and means to compel public opinion, and the grit which will make his talents operative."

"Swiftly and with consistent lack of sanity the people of the United States have been driving toward disaster because of greed and the foolish habit of accepting century-old theories regarding immigration. Their action in the coming decade will probably indicate whether democracy or some similar form of a free popular government is to continue on this side of the water or not. Already questions regarding aliens are rampant, and alien residents are a constant source of trouble. The right-minded citizen will therefore make no mistake if he gives some attention to certain of the leading fallacies popularly accepted in recent times, and to earnest consideration of the question as to whether or not the time has arrived for the nation to regulate the movement of all aliens within its borders."

FILM CENSORSHIP OPPOSITION DENIED

President of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations Says Film Industry Capitalized Unauthorized Group Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Denial that any "delegated body, board of managers or authorized committee" of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations has taken action in condemnation of state censorship of motion pictures and in favor of cooperation with the producers, was made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the national organization. Mrs. Higgins explained the circumstances which resulted in the film industry's making capital of the claim that the Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations had officially turned against state regulation.

In the course of the recent national convention of the congress in Washington, District of Columbia, Mrs. Higgins said, a group of women from one state held an informal meeting with permission of the officers. The gathering was not authorized to take any action for the convention and was in no sense a committee, she added. William A. Brady, motion picture producer, who has become famous for asserting that he could dictate the contents of 99 per cent of the films produced in the United States, spoke to the group. This speech was made without the knowledge of the officers. Mrs. Higgins declared, but gave the industry the impression that the convention sanctioned such a conference.

"In the closing session of the convention," Mrs. Higgins said, "there were several resolutions submitted and carried without discussion. One of these embodied the idea of cooperation with the film industry for purification of their output. Before these resolutions were given out, however, the motion picture proposal was found to be in conflict with our bylaws, and was stricken from the records as illegal. The variety of opinions on film censorship prevented discussion and substitute action by the convention, but the industry capitalized its contact with the informal meeting which did not in any way officially represent the convention assembled."

The bylaws of the national congress, Mrs. Higgins pointed out, affirm that "it shall be the policy of the Congress to forbid the use of the name of the organization or the name of any of its members acting in her official capacity in any connection with a commercial organization or its products."

In articles and publicity the industry made such assertions as: "The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations in a special committee meeting unanimously adopted resolutions condemning politically appointed and controlled motion picture censorship boards and advocated closer cooperation between the mothers of the country and the producers and exhibitors of motion pictures." This and other such statements have confronted the congress with the necessity of denying them, and pointing out that the false position it has been put in is the result of the industry's attempt to line up some of the moral forces of the nation with them, Mr. Higgins declared.

At a recent convention in Maine the state branch of the national association, Mrs. Higgins added, resolved that it, "in convention assembled, goes on record as favoring state censorship of motion pictures, and desires educational and legislative activity toward having such laws placed on the statute books at the next legislative session."

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REPEAL AGITATED OF "PEONAGE LAW"

Georgia Legislature Expected to Take Up Subject—Governor Hardwick Calls the Dorsey Allegations Unjustifiable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia.—On the Georgia statute books is a law which reads as follows:

"Sec. 715.—Procuring money on contract for services fraudulently: If any person shall contract with another to perform for him services of any kind, with intent to procure money or other thing of value thereby, and not to perform the services contracted for, to the loss and damage of the hirer, or, after having so contracted, shall procure from the hirer money, or thing of value, with intent not to perform such services, to the loss and damage of the hirer, he shall be deemed a common cheat and swindler, and upon conviction shall be punished as for a misdemeanor."

"Sec. 171.—Proof of intent to defraud: Satisfactory proof of the contract, the procuring thereon of money or other thing of value, the failure to perform the services so contracted for, or failure to return the money so advanced with interest thereon at the time said labor was to be performed, with good and sufficient cause, and loss or damage to the hirer, shall be deemed presumptive evidence of the intent referred to in the preceding paragraph."

Called Peonage Law

This is the law which people here and all over the country read and comment upon as modern peonage law in Georgia. This is the law that Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia in his famous pamphlet, "The Negro in Georgia," asked the people to have removed from the statute books. It is the farm contract measure under which many thousands of Negroes are employed in the farming sections of the state. It is a law which was invented to meet certain peonage investigations made in the state some eight or 10 years ago.

The framers of this law intended to protect the farmer who contracts under it from the federal peonage liabilities, but, it is claimed, it cannot serve that purpose. According to well-informed lawmakers—and the Georgia Legislature, by the way, has just started its annual session—it could not be used to nullify a federal statute—and it ought not to be used to deceive the farmer who employs Negroes.

Need of New Policy

"Since that is the case," said several lawmakers in discussing the subject, "men who know the dangers and have interest enough in their fellow citizens to act in their behalf should be serious and thoughtful about it. If this law is repealed (and the present Legislature is expected to go into the subject), then every farmer who employs labor ought to know that the next policy is to inaugurate a system on the farm which does not permit of the buying and selling of farm labor, does not tolerate a method of advancing money before it is earned."

Whether the law is repealed or not, lawmakers point out that probably in future those who own large farms and work considerable farm labor of the class which they now have will of necessity inaugurate such plans as prevail in other lines of business.

The belief is expressed by some lawmakers that this cannot be done without long and faithful study and careful management, but they assert that the farm can be operated without advance of money, or practically buying whole Negro families from other farmers where debt has been carelessly permitted to pile up.

Agricultural leaders here declare that when good farmers stop this practice the debt making will stop. When farmers, they say, demand a day's labor before they pay for it, the farm will go on a business basis like other business—the farm labor will live just as well and better.

"Wipe this law off the statute book, no matter whom it hits politically," is the way one lawmaker expressed it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This change is needed in Georgia worse than anything we know. We hope people will begin to see it and act wisely. The change will wipe out all danger of peonage and it will put more dependable labor on the farms than has been there since the days of slavery."

Governor Hardwick's Views

Governor Dorsey, whose pamphlet on "The Negro in Georgia," created nation-wide comment, has just retired from office and has been succeeded by Thomas W. Hardwick, former congressman and former United States Senator. In his inaugural address, Governor Hardwick referred to the peonage question and his views are opposed to those advanced by his predecessor. Following is a verbatim record:

Not one of them wants to wait when Holsum Bread is on the table. It's the natural start for every meal—appetizing, delicious, good, wholesome food. Give your kiddies all the Holsum Bread they want and see how they enjoy it. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

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port of Governor Hardwick's statement on peonage:

"Georgia has recently been indicted, most unfortunately, and I think unjustly, in the forum of public opinion for mistreating the Negro, for peonage, and for other kindred crimes. It is a source of deep and real regret to me that this indictment comes from quarters that are both responsible and respectable, and it is for that reason alone I feel impelled to say a few words in regard to it. There has been no year since the Negro was freed in which the farmers of this State have done more for the Negro than they have done this year. No farmer in Georgia knows whether world conditions, when the cotton crop is marketed, will give him back 50 cents of each dollar he has put into the ground this year. Last year he did not do even that well, and yet the Georgia farmer bravely and manfully has gone energetically about his business and is now cultivating a crop to help clothe the world, a crop that may cost him twice as much as it brings on the market. He has taken care of the Negro, fed him, clothed him, sheltered him, and now in a year like this, when he has made every imaginable sacrifice to help the Negro, to be charged on high authority with holding the Negro in peonage is almost more than he can bear. Such a burden, at this particular time, above all others, should not have been imposed upon him. It is an outrageous, unjustified, and unjustifiable proceeding."

Georgia Conditions Defended

"There is no real basis, in truth and in fact, upon which the accusation can rest. I assert, measuring and weighing my words, that there is no state in this union, and no country in this world, having within its limits anything like an even division of its population between white and black races, in which the relations between the two races are more harmonious than right here in the State of Georgia. There is no state or country in the world in which a good, law-abiding, peaceable Negro can live with more security to his life, his property and his rights, than the State of Georgia."

"Georgia, of course, is not free from crime; throughout the world there is that seething unrest that always follows in the wake of a great war, but I believe and venture to assert that the increase in criminality, that is general throughout the world, is less in this State than it is in practically all of the others. We of course have our criminals, both white and black, but the percentage of crime directed by members of the white race against Negroes is exceedingly small."

"The indictment brought against the State is untrue, and it is a matter of deep regret to me that such a monstrous charge should have been circulated just at this juncture, so calculated to impair the friendly relations between the races in our State, and so calculated to prejudice the good name of the State of Georgia in other sections of the country."

"Georgia has substantially 3,000,000 people; the usual and unescapable percentage of crime is unfortunately present among them, but the indictment of the whole State, and all of its people, for mistreating the black race is an unspeakable slander upon our State and her people; and to the indictment so preferred, in the name and in behalf of the State of Georgia, I plead 'Not Guilty.'"

INSURANCE SAID TO BE MONOPOLY

Samuel Untermyer Charges the Mutual Company With Defiance of the Policy of the Law—Large Losses Are Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the business of fire and marine insurance in the United States has grown to one of the most complete and oppressive of monopolies, but that this monopoly is nearing its end, was declared by Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Lockwood Committee, at its closing session.

Mr. Untermyer said that the four fire insurance exchanges used their organizations to perpetrate criminal conspiracies, but they had been compelled to accede to the committee's demands in such a way as to result, eventually, in breaking up such monopolies.

Against the Mutual Life Insurance Company Mr. Untermyer charges wilful and persistent defiance of the policy of the law as expressed by the Legislature, when it ordered the life insurance companies to dispose of railroad stocks and other speculative securities. The committee revealed the Mutual's disinclination to invest heavily in realty mortgages, with preference for large stock holdings dwindling materially in value since the Armstrong insurance inquiry.

Salary Increase of 50 Per Cent

Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual, who admitted on the stand that his salary as such had been increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and that he also received salaries from companies in which the Mutual had stock and in which he was an officer, including \$12,000 a year part of the time from the Illinois Central, has denied the charge that the Mutual had lost nearly \$10,000,000 through failure to rid itself of large blocks of railroad and other stocks. The supposed losses, he said, were due to natural shrinkage, and the profits made on the sale of stocks since 1906 were many millions more than the losses on stocks still held.

A schedule prepared by accountants showed that from 1911 to 1920 there was a diminution of \$36,000,000 in real estate mortgage investments by the Mutual, although assets had increased \$97,000,000 and bond investments \$63,000,000.

Losses on New Haven, Pennsylvania and other stocks, Mr. Untermyer said, responding to the Peabody denial, that the "Legislature directed them to sell in 15 years and that have been persistently retained have not been due to natural shrinkage, but to a wilful and persistent defiance of the policy of the law as expressed by the Legislature. Mr. Peabody's explanation that 35,000 shares of New Haven's stock and 60,000 of Pennsylvania's and other like marketable securities did not have a sufficiently ready market to be sold to advantage in 15 years is one on which the public will form its own conclusions."

Individual Interests in Holdings

Mr. Untermyer points out that the losses under discussion do not include any loss on sales made since 1919. It

would not be in the public interest to "exploit the enormous temporary shrinkages that have been suffered by the Mutual or by any other corporation in these exceptional times."

On the stand Mr. Peabody said his company had increased its mortgage loans since the housing crisis. Mr. Untermyer showed him figures indicating a decrease of \$2,000,000 from 1918 to 1920. Mr. Peabody denied calling mortgage loans at a great rate. Mr. Untermyer showed figures indicating that between 1912 and 1920 the company had called, in part, 1454 loans, for \$14,598,387.

Mr. Peabody admitted having individual holdings in companies in which the Mutual had stock, thus assuming an individual interest in the value of those securities. He admitted that if those securities were thrown on the market the value of his own might be affected. He admitted that on one specific loan the company had required the borrower to buy parcels of lands for more than \$500,000. Asked whether he were not willing to assist building by making loans at 6 per cent without requiring people to take real estate as a bonus, he answered, "When money is worth 7 per cent, we are not willing to loan it at 6. It is a commodity, just like anything else."

Legislature Extends Time Limits

The Lockwood Committee's limelight upon the fact that the insurance companies in large part are still holding the stocks and bonds which, after the Hughes insurance investigation 15 years ago, they were ordered to dispose of within five years, calls attention to the deliberate action of the New York Legislature in repeatedly extending the time for such disposal.

Although the Hughes investigation showed clearly that such holdings were detrimental to the best interests of the public, at the end of the first five years the insurance lobby had little trouble in having a law passed extending the time limit another five years. The same thing was done in 1916. Last spring the time expired again, but the companies were satisfied when the Legislature, with the Governor's approval, gave the State Superintendent of Insurance the authority to regulate the disposal of these securities.

The State Department of Insurance has its office expenses paid by the corporations it supervises. Since the first one in 1906, the insurance superintendents have approved of the postponements. It is now known that if the securities had been disposed of as originally ordered, within the first five years, any loss to the companies because of depreciated values would have been much less than it would be now.

CITIZENSHIP IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Citizenship to a man of Russian birth was denied by Judge Morton in the naturalization session of the United States District Court on the ground that he had avoided military service in the draft by claiming exemption as an alien. Three other cases were taken under consideration.

LICENSES ARE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As a result of complaints received from the police authorities in various parts of the State the Massachusetts registrar of motor vehicles has suspended the license of 50 automobile operators.

GOVERNOR SIGNS ILLINOIS DRY BILL

It Is Similar to Volstead Act—Authority for Enforcement Is in Hands of Attorney-General and Several State's Attorneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Using a gold pen belonging to F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, Gov. Len Small yesterday signed the Illinois Prohibition Bill, which makes this State the driest of the dry. The bill was signed in the presence of Mr. McBride and State Senator John A. Wheeler of Springfield.

The measure, which is similar to the Volstead act, passed both houses of the General Assembly without opposition. It becomes a law on July 1, and authority for its enforcement is placed in the hands of the Attorney-General and State's attorneys of the various counties.

An effort to create the office of Prohibition Enforcement Officer, to act in prosecuting liquor law violators, failed, and the matter was left to the Attorney-General and his aides.

Besides the prohibition bill, Governor Small signed 36 other measures. The School Tax Bill establishes a rate of \$2, an increase of 100 per cent over the old rate, and provides that 80 cents of the \$2 tax levied for educational purposes shall be used to purchase textbooks.

House Bill 648 creates in the office of the Secretary of State a bureau for the registration of the theft and recovery of motor vehicles. Police throughout the State are required to make complete reports of all cars stolen and recovered.

House Bill 575 authorizes cities of 20,000 to establish stadiums and athletic fields.

House Bill 867 appropriates \$2,569,289.87 for refunding to counties the cost of construction of hard surface roads, completed or under construction, when such roads are accepted as a part of the state system.

Senate Bill 11 increases the rate of interest on local improvement bonds from 5 to 6 per cent.

Senate Bill 496 doubles the inheritance tax. It exempts to the extent of \$2000 inheritance of lineal legitimate descendants.

Senate Bill 538 appropriates \$5000 for a commission to designate an emblem with which to decorate war mothers of Illinois.

FIVE LIGHTSHIPS TO BE BUILT

BATH, Maine.—Five lightships to cost \$134,000 each will be built by the Bath Iron Works. Announcement was made this week that contracts have been awarded at Washington. Work probably will begin next fall. The lightships will be 132 feet long and have a tonnage displacement of 755 tons.

PLANT TO BE REOPENED

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island.—The Millville, Massachusetts, plant of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, footwear division, of the United States Rubber Company, will re-open July 11, after a shutdown of six months, it is announced.



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ARBITRATION AND THE COAL STRIKE

Writer Shows Bitter Opposition of British Trade Unions to Compulsory Arbitration Was Partly Due to the Government Itself

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent.

LONDON, England—Whatever the impression created by the Prime Minister's speech to the representatives of the Mining Association and the Miners Federation of Great Britain in regard to compulsory arbitration to end the disastrous dispute in the mining industry, both Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Horne have since taken great pains to make it clear to the public that the government never intended or even suggested adopting this course as a means of arriving at an agreement. The atmosphere in trade union circles was in consequence, relieved of much gloom, and what was for a few fleeting hours the most intense topic of conversation was now of the thing. There is not the slightest doubt that certain passages were capable of the interpretation placed upon them by the miners' delegates, and this is supported by Herbert Smith's intervention when he asked if it was proposed to throw himself and his colleagues into prison. Anyhow, there is no need to labor the point since the correspondence in this connection between the Prime Minister and Frank Horne clearly disposes of the so-called threat. But even if the incident is now closed, it is incumbent, if one is desirous of tracing the growth and development of the varied activities and movements which in their entirety go to make up the great British Labor movement, to understand the point of view of the six million-odd people which that movement embraces, to deal with the forces that determine that psychology and that activity.

A Sharp Point

The first sharp point with which the seeker after knowledge comes in contact is this: "Why is a suggestion (even if it was made) to refer a dispute, that is obviously throttling the life of the community, compulsorily to arbitration by an independent tribunal regarded as a threat? Before answering that question another one is suggested: how does it become to be so regarded and why this opposition to compulsory arbitration?"

To be quite candid, the bitter hostility of trade unionists to compulsory arbitration was in no small measure attributable to the government itself, particularly in this so among the miners who had never forgotten, nor forgiven, the government's action in refusing to accept the findings of the Sankey report, the recommendations of a commission appointed by the government itself. The Sankey report bore testimony to a condition of things in the mining industry to which the miners had been directing attention for years, and accepted as established the indictment that the industry was in the main conducted extravagantly and upon unsound doctrines.

Improved Management

There has, of course, been a slight improvement in the management of the collieries, but the simple fact remains that there is an alarming amount of waste, that the best use is not being made of nature's gift to mankind; in a word, that the unit of labor and capital necessary to accomplish a given result is greater than need be. All of which naturally has a bearing upon the present problems of wages, costs and the selling price of coal. If the anomalies to which the Sankey commissioner directed attention had been removed wholeheartedly, and in as drastic a manner as the occasion demanded, there must have followed an appreciable reduction in overhead charges and "dead costs."

This, however, necessarily demands more than an element of interference with managerial responsibility, some form of control, which the employers assert is ruinous to the industry—is, in fact responsible for much of the present difficulties and the apparent bankruptcy of the mines. The attitude of the Mining Association is summed up briefly: They demand for the mining employer the right to do what they like, and how they like, with their own property, and presumably to pay what wages they like to the men who go down deep into the bowels of the earth to provide the community with means of heat, power and light.

One thing has been certain from the

first, that the miners will never tamely submit to a policy based upon a mental outlook that did service 20 years ago. They indignantly repudiated the right of a mine owner to use his machinery and his capital as he thinks fit, without concern to the man to whom that machinery is closely related, and without whose sympathetic cooperation it remains motionless and unproductive.

Then there is the community to be considered; any suggestion calculated to lead to economical production of coal, and consequently cheaper coal, is entitled to consideration, irrespective of the quarter from which it emanates. The mere ownership of property, of such a valuable asset to the wealth and well-being of the country, surely should not entitle the colliery proprietors to "do as they like with their property," to work the mines on pretty much the same lines as their fathers—or even grandfathers—did, to refuse to abandon the petty squabbles where one seam runs into land adjoining and refuse to amalgamate the undertakings.

Without committing oneself one way or the other to the national pool, which must of necessity introduce an element of national cooperation and linking up, engineers are unanimous that local amalgamations are highly desirable. In this they are supported by many eminent mine owners themselves, so that the difference arising out of the national pool is one of degree; the miners are solid for complete cooperation of the industry as a whole, the employers equally as determined to resist any interference of any sort or kind; and there must be interference.

Arbitration Favored

To return to the British trade unionists' hostility to compulsory arbitration. For many years the subject of arbitration in trades disputes was discussed in the "parliament of labor," the trade union congress, the chief speaker for the "Ayes" being Ben Tillett, who pluckily kept plodding on, year after year, in spite of ignominious defeat. But the war changed all that, and it is safe to say that by the time hostilities ceased, there was a substantial working majority in favor of arbitration, due to the fact that they had had actual experience of its working.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor regarded this change of attitude and the various arbitration tribunals set up by the government as the one great redeeming feature of the industrial situation brought on by the war, and readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember the regret occasioned by the abandonment of the recommendations of the Sankey Commission, chiefly because of its effect not only upon the miners who it directly concerned, but upon the rest of the industrial community.

WAGE REDUCTION IN EAST SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

GENEVA, Switzerland—The question of the reduction of prices and wages is occupying considerable attention in industrial centers in eastern Switzerland. The Economic Federation of the district, which includes representatives of both masters and workers, is actively engaged in seeking a solution, which is more important in this part of the country than elsewhere owing to foreign competition in the staple industry of embroidery.

The official organ of the federation says: "All the groups interested in the embroidery trade have reduced their budget to the point of working without profit, taking account merely of the cost price of raw material, wages and running costs. Foreign makers (Flaumen and Vorariberg) can still offer their goods at prices well below ours, and it is for this reason that unemployment here is continually on the increase."

"In consideration of these facts the Union of Embroidery Makers has decided to resume immediately with the workers the discussion of wage reductions, a temporary reduction of 30 per cent being proposed. The secretariat of the federation calculates that the cost of living has fallen not more than 10 per cent since last autumn, and considers that middlemen have made too small a contribution to the fall in prices. There will be no real improvement until federal monopolies and import restrictions are abolished as far as they touch the necessities of life."

CONSTITUTION OF POLAND SKETCHED

New National Instrument Gives All Poles Equality and Various Districts Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—After a century and a half of captivity the Polish nation has recovered her freedom, and by the Act of March 17, 1921, has established the Constitution of the Polish Republic. The organs of the nation in the sphere of legislation are the Diet and the Senate; the executive authority is the President of the Republic together with responsible ministers, and the judicial power is in independent courts of justice.

The Diet consists of members elected for five years, by universal, secret, direct, equal and proportional voting. Every Polish citizen, without distinction of sex, who is 21 years of age, and who enjoys civil rights in full has the right to vote, unless he is engaged in active military service. All who have the right to vote have also the right to be elected, on completing their twenty-fifth year, and this includes persons on active military service.

Election of Senators

The members of the Diet are representatives of the whole nation and are not bound by any instructions from their electors. Every legislative project resolved by the Diet, is passed on to the Senate for consideration. If there is no objection made within 30 days, the project becomes law. The Senate consists of members chosen by individual counties, by universal and secret voting; those entitled to vote being the electors to the Diet who have completed their thirtieth year, and lived in the district at least a year.

The citizens who have the right of electing to the Senate, have also the right of being elected. The President of the Republic is chosen for seven years by a majority of votes of the Diet and Senate united through ministers and officials. The ministers form a cabinet council of ministers under the presidency of the First Cabinet Minister (the Premier).

Administrative Poland

For administrative purposes Poland is divided into counties, districts, and municipal and rural communes which are at the same time units of territorial local self-government. Further, a special statute appoints economic local governments for special departments of economic life such as rural, commercial, industrial, artisan and hired labor. Such departments are united in the Chief Economic Chamber of the Republic.

In dealing with duties devolving from citizenship, the Constitution states that all citizens are bound to perform military service. It declares that the Polish Republic assures full safety within its territory of property, freedom and life to all, without distinction of origin, nationality, language, race or religion. The Republic recognizes no privileges of descent, no coats of arms, no family or other titles except those gained for learning, office or profession. Citizens may not accept either foreign titles or orders without the permission of the President of the Republic.

The Republic recognizes all property of individual citizens or of associations of citizens, institutions, local government bodies and finally of the state itself as one of the most important bases of social constitution and legal order, and guarantees to all

such protection of their property. Further, it allows the abolition or limitation of property, either personal or collective, only in those cases foreseen by the statutes. Only the legislature can decide what property is to belong to the state, for the general good.

Freedom of speech is insured to citizens, provided such does not infringe the prescriptions of the law, and freedom of the press is guaranteed. Neither censorship nor concessions for the publication of printed matter can be introduced, and the sale or distribution of printed matter throughout the Republic cannot be limited. Every citizen has the right to keep his nationality and to cultivate his language and his national peculiarities.

Polish citizens belonging to national or linguistic minorities have the right equally with other citizens, of establishing, supervising and administering at their own expense, charitable, religious and social institutions and schools and of freely using their language in them and practicing their religion. Furthermore, no citizen can be deprived of the rights enjoyed by other citizens, on account of his belief and religious convictions.

Church and State

Roman Catholicism, being the religion of the preponderant majority of the nation, occupies the first position among the legalized confessions. The relation of the state to the Roman Catholic Church is defined on the basis of an agreement with the Apostolic See, the agreement being ratified by the Diet. The churches of the religious minorities govern themselves by their own statutes, which will be recognized by the state in so far as they do not contain regulations opposed to the law.

All schools, private as well as public, are supervised by the state; education is compulsory, and in the schools belonging to the state and the local governments it is free. In every educational institution dealing with children under the age of 18, which is wholly or in part supported by the state or local government, the teaching of religion is compulsory upon all schools. The direction and supervision of such teaching belongs to the proper religious association, with the restriction that the state has the supreme supervision.

ONTARIO FARMERS OPPOSE MILK ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TILLSONBURG, Ontario—Milk producers here met recently and denounced the order issued by the milk condensing companies requiring Sunday deliveries to the factories. Later a canvass was taken to find out how many of the producers would agree to disobey the order, and arrangements were made to dispose of the milk by other means. It was found that 78 out of the 250 milk producers of the district were agreeable to the plan to fight the order, and these thereafter kept their milk at home, finding a ready market by the alternative plan arranged through cooperative action. Farmers generally were opposed to the order requiring Sunday delivery. There are many who are not in favor of sending the milk to the factory on Sunday but feel that they must do so. To these the united farmers' clubs of the district have sent the reassurance that if the milk companies close their doors to the milk producer who does not obey the Sunday order, a new market will be found and a cooperative organization commenced to get the farmer the highest possible figure for his product.

MR. LENINE BEGINS HIS NEW POLICIES

Change Due to Opposition of Peasants, Whose Right to Dispose of Crops Is Admitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PETROGRAD, Russia—The head of the Soviet Republic has been rather busy during the past few months. The Russian papers publish almost daily the speeches of Nicholas Lenin, showing his surprising flexibility and alertness. Mr. Lenin is said to have made a new move toward an alliance with the Social Revolutionaries. According to the paper, "Posledniaia Novost," Mr. Lenin has entered into pourparlers with those leaders of the party who have remained in Russia. Nothing, however, has become known as to the result of these negotiations. The leading Social Revolutionaries abroad are extremely opposed to any kind of agreement with the Bolsheviks.

On this occasion it is not without interest to recall an episode of 1906. It was on the eve of the elections to the second imperial Duma. The democratic elements then made all efforts to unite themselves on a common democratic platform. Mr. Lenin, however, put forward another scheme. His idea was to form a Socialist group of the then existing Socialist parties. He first obtained the willingness of the Socialist Revolutionaries to follow his plan and afterward the Mensheviks also joined the new configuration. This was then a great political success of Mr. Lenin, who thus managed to prevent the rallying of the democratic forces. Later on Mr. Lenin betrayed his friends and called the Social Revolutionaries bourgeois.

Now, if one is to trust the latest information, Nicholas Lenin is again prepared to recognize the Socialist Revolutionaries as true Socialists. Close students of Russian politics are inclined to see in this attempt a new cunning maneuver of the versatile Bolshevik leader. The Socialist Revolutionaries have been the strongest party in the short-lived Russian constituent Assembly. Millions of votes were given to their candidates. The peasantry and many democratic elements belonged to those who voted in favor of the Social Revolutionaries. These vast numbers of the former voters to the constituent Assembly

are the real enemies of the present regime. Mr. Lenin is employing his tactics of splitting up the great mass of his opponents. The first object in achieving this aim would be to win the collaboration of the Social Revolutionaries. It is, however, rather doubtful if he will succeed again in deceiving the Social Revolutionaries.

The whole crux of the Russian problem with regard to the longevity of the Communist system lies with the peasants. They are irresistible, indomitable and invincible. They are stronger and more tenacious than all the Denikins, Wrangels and Balachovitch put together. The village does not obey the decrees. The expeditionary forces which invade the villages to requisition grain are met with stubborn resistance. The peasants purposely do not till any more the whole of their land. Already in 1919 the sowing area was 16 per cent less than in previous years. In 1920 only 30 to 40 per cent of the whole arable area was tilled and in the Don region even only 13 per cent. The crop of Russian flax, which amounted in 1917 to 11,700,000 pounds, was in 1920 2,500,000 only. All the efforts of the Bolsheviks to establish communistic farms have been unsuccessful; 23 per cent of these establishments were burnt down by the peasants.

The Soviet officials are now realizing how they utterly failed in this direction. The villagers hate the Soviet bureaucrats intensely. In the Ukraine the violent struggle of the villagers against the government has assumed a most atrocious character owing to national indignation provoked by the cruel centralistic policy of the Moscow rulers. Besides this there are reported risings in the Tambov, Saratov and other provinces. The firebrand is spread over White Russia and the Caucasian republics. Mr. Lenin is only too much aware of the dangerous position and hastens, therefore, to inaugurate a new policy.

The system of requisitioning of grain has been abolished in these days and the right of the villager to dispose of his crops has been fully recognized by the authorities. Instead of compulsory delivery of the produce of his land the peasant is now to hand over a moderate tax in kind to the state. Moreover, the peasant is henceforth permitted to barter grain for other commodities. The government issued a friendly appeal to the laborers signed in the first place by Mr. Kalinin, the president of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee—who, by the bye, is the

only popular person among the Soviet leaders—and by Mr. Lenin.

The manifesto explains to the peasants the new measure, and stress is laid on the fact that the new tax will only be of a temporary character. In the future it will be removed by the state, which will give the peasants manufactured goods in exchange for their bread. The appeal of the government is the more significant owing to the pitiful prospects of Russian agriculture. Stocks are scarce. Foodstuffs will have to be bought abroad in order to meet the urgent demand. One can, therefore, imagine how important it appears to secure the next crops for the country in order to save it from starvation.

The future will show if the sudden change of front of the present rulers was only a maneuver to persuade the peasants to till the land or a sensible policy dictated by the sincere desire to settle the most critical conditions of the country.

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Berry spoons, small, each, 2.00	1.00	Set of six, 3.00	1.50
Berry spoons, large, each, 2.75	1.37	Orange spoons, set of six, 3.25	1.62
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NEW PARLIAMENT
OF NORTH IRELAND

Sir Hamar Greenwood, in Message Read at Belfast Inaugural, Says Irishmen Now Have Power to Attain Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BELFAST, Ireland.—The Parliament of North Ireland was duly inaugurated in Belfast on June 7 by Lord Fitzalan, Viceroy of Ireland, as representing the King. There was a brilliant assemblage in the City Hall of Belfast for the opening ceremony, which was conducted with all the ancient ritual which is associated with the inauguration of new parliaments at Westminster. The table of the House, lent for this occasion by Viscount Massarene and Ferrard, was one made to the order of the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and was composed of pieces of every known Irish wood, the base of which was made in the form of an ancient Irish harp.

There was a full attendance of Unionist members, but neither Nationalists nor Sinn Féiners were present. The prime of all Ireland, the Most Reverend Dr. Arce, opened the proceedings with prayer. His Excellency then intimated that the first business before the House would be the election of a Speaker. He then withdrew and William Cooté proposed the appointment of Maj. R. W. S. O'Neill. He said he hoped they would model their parliament on that at Westminster, which had been described to him by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts as the oldest, freest and most noble assembly of freemen in all the world.

Speaker Claims Rights

S. McGurk, on behalf of the Labor Unionist members, seconded the motion, and Major O'Neill, having submitted himself to the House, was unanimously elected. The Lord Lieutenant being then summoned and informed, ratified on behalf of His Majesty the choice of the Commons. The Speaker claimed on behalf of the Commons all those rights and privileges embodied in the Government of Ireland Act and these were accorded. The Speaker, who had appeared in morning dress, retired for a few minutes and returned clothed in wig and gown and, preceded by the mace bearer, walked up the floor of the House, and taking his seat formally constituted the Assembly as "His Majesty's faithful Commons of Northern Ireland."

The members, led by the Speaker and the Prime Minister, then took the oath and signed the roll. Sir James Craig as Prime Minister proposed the appointment of Thomas Moles as chairman of ways and means. Arrangements were announced for the election of the Senate, and the House adjourned until June 22.

Chief Secretary's Letter Read

The following telegram was sent by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland: "The Chief Secretary and Lady Greenwood sincerely regret they cannot attend the opening of the Northern Parliament today. It is an historic, decisive and beneficent event in the history of Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Empire. You are now a partner in a self-governing Empire. We look forward to the time when Southern Ireland also will enter into full partnership in our great commonwealth of nations. The Better Government of Ireland Act under which you set up your Parliament gives to Southern Ireland the same opportunity and the same rights."

"This act also provides for the establishment of a united Parliament for the whole of Ireland at the instance of, and with the cooperation of, the Southern and Northern parliaments at any time when they agree to unite. When your Parliament has elected its representatives on the Council of Ireland it will have taken the first step along the road to the new and real union of the Irish people. Irishmen have now the power to settle their own affairs and to bring peace and prosperity to their own country. We join with the whole English-speaking world in hoping that success will crown their efforts."

(Signed) "Hamar Greenwood."

Viceroy Entertained

Subsequently the new Prime Minister entertained the Viceroy and the Vicerine, together with the British guinean company at luncheon. The Lord Lieutenant made his first public speech in Belfast. His Excellency said that before Ireland could be prosperous the sin of murder must be eradicated. It was unjust to say that because some Black and Tans committed crime the whole force should be charged as guilty. The force had been hurriedly organized, but was not in a proper state of discipline. He did not pretend that the new Government of Ireland Act was perfect; he believed it was mending already, but he was optimistic of the future of the Northern Parliament. They had done well to accept it, and although they wanted no change, they had shown that they were willing to lend a hand to the future of their country.

Sir James Craig's acceptance of the premiership of the Northern Parliament causes a vacancy in the representation of Mid Down in the Imperial Parliament. West Down is also vacant and North Down will possibly be vacant through the promotion of T. W. Browne.

A SCOTTISH ACHIEVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A recent temperance meeting in Glasgow the Rev. Dr. Howard Russell, American

THE ISLE OF
LEWIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A regular service of steamboats, starting from Kyle-of-loch Alesh, runs daily to Stornoway, carrying passengers, cargo and mail to the capital of Lewis Island, and of the Hebrides. The Stornoway inhabitants look upon the arrival of the steamer as the great event of the day. In fact it is; for what do the town people do if perchance the service fails, as happened during the war, and happens now on

yet where they have been planted and taken care of the pines grow beautifully. The magnificent example of what could be done in Lewis is seen at Stornoway itself. The grounds surrounding the castle are really beautiful. A great variety of trees, bushes and plants are a delight to look at, in tone and coloring, and that, mingled with the pure sea air, never so cold or sharp as to become unpleasant, makes Lewis an ideal spot on earth. Another small Eden is situated on the shores of Loch Seafort where, for the last 30 years, a lady of extraordinary energy and character has cultivated all the flora of the west of Scotland, with the best

fire. The flames burn bright, and the shadows of the people present take fantastic shapes and forms. It is during these evening gatherings that the ever-dreaming Lewisian sings his songs. The women, silent but diligent, spin their wool. Apart from the weaving, which is done by men, the whole process of the preparation of the wool is left to the women. They wash, clean, and dye it before spinning, and later, coming from the hands of the weaver, the finishing touch is given by the women. It is one of the most interesting and lively parts of their work. After the piece of tweed comes out of the weavers' hands, it is



Evening in the Hebrides

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

proprietor was absent, a strong rope was put round the saloon and hitched to an outgoing goods train! It was a great achievement, he said, that a campaign and a vote had taken place in Scotland.

WHAT LADY ASTOR
THINKS OF CINEMAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lady Astor, M. P., among her multifarious duties in Parliamentary life, has found time to write some very forceful remarks in the *Hepworth Film Monthly* upon the constructive work of the cinema. "There are still a few people left," she writes, "who think the cinema is an unmitigated evil, which encourages little boys to become burglars and lures decent people to crime and immorality. This is a very short-sighted way of looking at the matter, and the people who take this view need spectacles to see the work of the cinema in a truer perspective."

"It is a vain thing to deplore the cinema; they have come to stay. Already they form a very large part in the lives of the community and in thousands of instances are the only recreation in otherwise dull lives. No amount of complaining will kill the cinema business; it is now one of the largest industries in the world. Again, it is useless proceeding to blame and abuse the film producers merely because one does not approve of their pictures."

"The cinema is a great problem because it is a comparatively new feature in our daily life, and one that affects thousands of men, women and children in a very forceful way. Psychology teaches us what vivid impressions things seen with the eye leave on people's minds. We ought to aim at demanding a very high standard from the cinema. We also want much better ventilation and accommodation. We must try and see that no child or young person sees a film which is damaging to decent imagination or morals."

"We should further demand that all films shall be a work of art dramatically and artistically. Given proper conditions, and public encouragement to produce good stuff, the future of the cinema should bring it to the forefront of the great arts of life. It can be both educative and amusing. It certainly has a wonderful chance to bring color and healthy romance into the lives of millions who have no chance of finding it in their own work or home life."

"With children the cinema could do a great work in supplementing what the school and home can do for them. Give them fascinating natural history films, fairy tales, historical and story book films. I do not suggest that children should spend hours each week in the cinema, but I know that many children lack books and toys and decent chances, and the cinema can do a really great work and supply a real social need."

"We can all do a splendid public service by moulding opinion to desire always films that are clean, healthy in sentiment, and constructive. If we do this the film industry will be a great servant to the public."

stormy days. There is no milk, no butter or very little, no vegetables, no fresh fruit, no mail, no news from the outside world, and, more wonderful still, no possible holiday-makers.

These last have been more numerous and interested since Lord Leverhulme, the new proprietor of the Lewis and Harris, has taken the welfare of its inhabitants to heart, and has tried to put into practice his scheme for improvement in housing, and the starting of new industries.

It takes about six hours to cross the Minch, weather permitting. Most of the time it takes longer, as that little Minch is a true mix—capricious, vain, artificial and peevish, humorous and terrible all in one. Tales of her moods are retold round the peat fires of an evening, when the wind blows so hard that it does not allow the peat smoke to rise off the chimney pots.

Peat. That is all Lewis and Harris. Peat marshlands, peat fires, peat smoke, peat gardens, peat floors, peat roofs. Peat is seen everywhere, and everywhere made use of. Yet more conspicuous, if I may say so, is the peat smell. It is so powerfully present that one breathes it and soon enjoys it.

Taking Stornoway as the center of the island, it is possible to organize daily motor runs, which allows the possibility of new discoveries. The general features are, of course, the moors, the innumerable lochs, every one of them with a beauty of its own—the treeless plateaus, the crofts in the long and narrow strips of land sloping down the valley in many a sheltered site. The ragged rocks, and from May till late in October, the symphony of soft hues of the heather and cotton grass. Apart from the farms, which have all and every one of them a plantation surrounding and sheltering the buildings, no attempt has been made to grow trees. And

results. She has succeeded in making her grounds and gardens an enchanting spot.

Toward the west of the island, to Ballalan, a small village of tweed weavers, on Loch Erisort, as beautiful as any of the lochs of Scotland, Callernish, Carloway, Barvas, Ness, are all names full of reminiscences. Their poetry is present in the blockhouses when the door is closed against the wind, the rain, and the cold. It is present in the peat-scented smoke filling the room with a blue and dense atmosphere. It is present in the gathering round the central peat fire, where youths and maidens meet, and spend most of their winter evenings in assemblies called keelings.

The striking and very charming complexion and features of the girls of Lewis is one of the outstanding wonders. The pinks and roses of the cheeks are unequalled elsewhere. The people are amiable, hospitable, and sweet mannered to the visitor, but always retain a certain aloofness when dealing or talking to him. They firmly believe in their blue-bloodedness and aristocratic descent.

Especially among the villages and country people is that self-dignity always felt. It is to be regretted that among the girls a tendency to go and earn money outside the island will tend to diminish that spirit, the more so, as the work they choose to do is of the very roughest. Hundreds of them engage themselves for a period, varying between two or four months, to go herring-fishing. They go as far as Yarmouth, Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Aberdeen.

Yet the attraction of the blockhouses is always prevalent. It may surely be said that, with disappearance of the blockhouses, would come the disappearance of the islanders. The long winter evenings commensurate themselves to the friendly gatherings called keelings. All sit round the

dipped into that beautiful soft brown water of the Lewis and Harris, and stretched diagonally and rhythmically by a number of girls, sometimes as many as 24. To keep time, they sing songs specially composed for the purpose of marching the cloth, as this operation is called by the natives. By and by the song reaches its climax, and with the rhythm accelerated to a frenzy, the girls run wildly to and fro, stretching the cloth till, panting, they leave off for a respite.

The communions take place every year, during the best months of summer. They last four days, from Sunday to Thursday afternoon, weather permitting. The meetings are held outside by the shore. Last year it was the privilege of Stornoway to hold communions, and from all sides of the land, people traveled by the mail post, in motor-lorries, wagons, carriages of all sizes and descriptions. By Saturday afternoon thousands of pilgrims had invaded the town, the usually deserted streets were filled with darkly

clad people, conversing in groups with animation and serenity. It is impressive to watch these thousands of people gathered together to listen to the exhortations of their pastors, delivered between sea and sky, accompanied by the swelling of the sea, carried away by the great wind, only to be brought back again this way and that, the voice amplified tenfold, and the words sounding all the more imposing. All business is stopped for the time being, all shops closed. The next Sunday will call other pilgrims to another part of the island. Either to the black ridges of Barvas, on the extreme northwest coast, or to the smiling Carloway, or to the scattered plateaus of Callernish, where the stately avenues of monoliths have stood from time immemorial.

The people of Lewis are said to be fishermen and crofters. Whether these callings arise more from necessity than from a matter of circumstances remains to be seen. But from all practical results the two occupations seem rather to interfere with one another. For the last 150 years the crofters were dispossessed of large portions of land under cultivation in different parts of the island, which had been tilled by their fathers for generations past. Farms were erected on these chosen parts, and the crofters firmly believe that only on these farms can agriculture be profitable. Hence their efforts to reenter into possession of them.

CHINESE TO STUDY
CANADIAN RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A two-year study of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's methods has been commenced by six officials of the Chinese Government's railway system, all of the Peking-Mukden line. The party have their headquarters in Montreal and from here will investigate Canadian railway methods in every branch. At the end of two years they intend to visit the United States and Great Britain to study the railway systems of those countries, spending several months in each country.

In China, it is explained by the officials now in Montreal, the greater part of the railways are government owned, and come directly under the control of the Minister of Communications. There are about 7000 miles of line in China in operation, though there is a great deal more under construction, and the intention of the Chinese Government is to continue the building program on a big scale.

"Railways in China pay," said Y. L. Kwan, head of the party, and he added that the cost of transportation is not excessive, being nominally the same as in Canada; but he explained that Chinese money has only half the value of Canadian money, and, therefore, the cost of transportation is only half of that in Canada. However, said Mr. Kwan, labor is much cheaper in China than in Canada, as is also the cost of living.

"There is great room for railway development in China," Mr. Kwan continued. "There are enormous coal mines in the country, some of which have been developed and are shipping coal, chiefly to Japan, and many more mines awaiting development and railway facilities. There are also iron mines in abundance, all waiting for railway lines. The interior of the country is in need of penetration by railway lines, and once these are built the problem of food supply in difficult times will be solved. We have come to see the workings of the best system and hope to get information which will be of aid to us in our own country."

AUSTRALIA AND
NATIONAL DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Sir William Irvine, Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, addressed the New South Wales Chamber of Agriculture recently on the necessity for making adequate preparation for naval and military defense. Sir William pointed out that, in the century subsequent to the Napoleonic wars, Britain had become enormously wealthy and was the world's leading creditor nation. She was also undisputed mistress of the seas, and the Dominions, especially Australia, had been accustomed to rely almost implicitly on the mother country for protection, which was cheerfully and generously extended; but all that was now changed. Britain was no longer wealthy, but was heavily indebted. She was unable to expend on her navy so much money as formerly.

"As a matter not only of loyalty and gratitude but also of self-preservation," he continued, "it behooves Australia, especially, to be prepared, not merely to defend herself, but to extend assistance, if needed, to Britain. It is vain to hope that a handful of 5,000,000 people, mostly scattered on the fringe of a continent more than half as large as all Europe—a continent regarded with covetous eyes by every nation whose population presses heavily on the means of subsistence can hope to hold it indefinitely, except by the organization of adequate naval and military power. It is said that the dominions have acquired status by their achievements during the war. But status, unbacked by power, is absolutely worthless in the eyes of foreign nations. It behooves us, therefore, to be wise in time."

"If the Empire be at war, then Australia and every part of the Empire is at war. We have done great things—in conjunction with the mother country—and it is only just and right that we should claim a voice as partners with Britain in questions concerning foreign relations, but that does not give Australia or any dominion independence irrespective of Britain. We are one of the free-governing communities of the British Empire, but treaties are not made with communities, but with powers. Foreign nations do not, and will not, pay any respect to our claims or our aspirations as long as they are not backed up with power. Foreign nations regard only power in the nation with which they make treaties. Therefore, to say that Australia should have freedom and independence in the matter of foreign relations is only to talk sentimental humbug."

"There cannot be any dual voice in discussing the vital affairs of the Empire. No advantage is to be derived by talking about this new status which does not exist. The real issue—indeed, the only one—is how best the dominions can help Britain to secure and maintain that supremacy of the seas so essential for the dominions and for the Empire, seeing how long the Empire has freely and willingly protected them."

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Less than a year ago, the subject of empire banking was actively canvassed and discussed in London, in connection with the proposals made by Mr. Darling at Toronto. Since then, nothing much has been heard of the matter; but it would be a mistake to think that the subject has been entirely dropped. On the contrary, there is good reason for thinking that, though Mr. Darling's comprehensive proposals find little favor, the idea of linking up empire banking through a series of central institutions is accepted in the very highest financial circles in London.

The first beginnings have already been made in South Africa and in India, and the whole subject was recently revived (if it needed any reviving) by Sir Henry Strakosch, who was mainly responsible for the scheme of central banking eventually accepted by General Smuts' government. It is, of course, notorious that the constitution and the management of the Commonwealth Bank in Australia have given rise to a good deal of criticism in London, for the Commonwealth Bank is not in any sense of the words a central bank. It is an experiment in government banking pure and simple, and government banking is not approved on principle in London.

Critics of System
Not unnaturally, the critics of the system made capital freely out of the disorganization of the Australian exchange, which, after lasting six months, is only now being satisfactorily overcome. But the Commonwealth Bank has been in existence nearly ten years, and has become an established institution in Australia which would not easily be abandoned, or even transformed. It is noteworthy that in December of last year the control of the Australian note issue was handed over by the Treasury in Melbourne to the note issue department of the Commonwealth Bank, under the direction of the governor of the bank. But there is not much ground for thinking that the idea of genuine central banking is making any progress toward acceptance in Australia yet. The question is very largely colored with political considerations, and banking authorities at home are consequently all the more reluctant to approach it. The next step toward a greater coordination of the banking resources of the Empire may, perhaps, be expected from Canada rather than from Australia.

Theory Not Completed
Curiously enough, the subject of central banking has not been at all fully worked out on its theoretical side even in England, where the principles have been practiced and applied for generations. There is no authoritative or accepted work upon the subject, and the ideas not only of the public but even of the banking community are still in a hazy condition. When the idea was recently ventilated once again, it provoked some very random criticism. The political objections of Australia are intelligible enough, but when the notion of a central bank is attacked on the ground that it would require half a billion sterling of new capital and that a central bank could not be run at a profit or would compete with existing institutions, it is clear that general opinion on the subject stands in some need of being shaken out and clarified.

The advantages to be derived from the constitution of central banks in the British dominions are, in the main, the same as the advantages derived from the American federal reserve system. Quite apart from any imperial or political reasons for taking the step, there are purely economic and banking reasons which by themselves appear sufficient to recommend it. Experience has already shown in the case of the federal reserve system that the strength and stability of the whole financial edifice which in these days is nothing else than an edifice of confidence or credit has everything to gain from a centralization of reserves; and there is no reason to think that this advantage would be negligible or unattainable even in the newer and comparatively undeveloped countries.

Growth of Natural Plan
In Australia, Canada, and New Zealand banking reserves are dissipated because the banking system has developed gradually through a number of separate institutions in a great number of different centers. But the system is none the less essentially one, and it is a mere accident of history that its several parts work together without any conscious or deliberate coordination. This accident, however, has the serious consequence that the strength of the whole chain is no greater than that of its weakest link, and a shock at any one point makes itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, as if the power of resistance of the whole were necessarily no greater than the power of resistance of its several parts. Experience, both in England and America shows that it can be made vastly greater by a centralized banking system.

But the chief difficulty which is felt in connection with the development of central banking in the constituent parts of the British Empire

is connected with the discount market. It is almost equally true to say that a central bank can not exist without a discount market as to say that a discount market can not exist without a central bank. But a discount market is not easily created. Centuries of experience have gone to the making of the discount market in London and the centralization of banking resources in the different dominions might be held to involve a decentralization of trade finance that might be neither desirable nor profitable. It still remains to be seen whether the experiment initiated in South Africa is going to work out quite satisfactorily in this respect.

Mobility and Security
But the fact remains that there is a strong movement afoot to promote the development of central banking throughout the Empire, for the sake of the greater mobility and security and the greater scope for cooperation between the dominions and the mother country that a uniform and coordinated system would provide. It would be rash to expect that progress in this direction will be rapid, but there is little doubt that in course of time the policy will be carried through if the dominions can be induced to adopt it.

The subject will be discussed at the Empire conference to be held in London, and although the more imaginative schemes for a uniform Empire currency and a fixed exchange have been summarily rejected in advance, this does not mean that nothing will be done. The British habit is to move imperceptibly from small beginnings, and it is felt to be intolerable that cooperation (as is frequently asserted) should be more difficult between London and Montreal in banking matters than between London and New York. There is a widespread impression that the understanding between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Board is much more real, and complete than the public either in England or in the United States, have been led to believe. That is all to the good, but it emphasizes the necessity of having in the different dominions some central institution with which those who frame the banking policy of England can communicate and cooperate, with a view to adopting a concerted plan of action in the general interest.

BUILDING FEWER
SHIPS IN CLYDE

Falling Off in Output at Yards
but Purchase of One Company
by Syndicate Is Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Owing largely to the introduction of short time in the shipbuilding yards, the May returns for output from the Clyde aggregated 22,950 tons from 19 vessels. The total for May last year was 31,500 tons, and for April of this year 22,950. But for three liners from the lower reaches yards the output of new shipping for May would hardly have been worth noticing. A Dutch liner of 11,000 tons, built at Port Glasgow, was responsible for nearly half the tonnage, and a Donaldson liner at Greenock and a Clan liner at Port Glasgow accounted for the greater portion. The other launches were mostly small craft.

The outlook is said to be far from promising, for even with an early settlement of the coal strike and other industrial troubles there can be little hope of much improvement in the industry until freights take an upward tendency. Even then wages would require to be adjusted and the cost of material would have to be reduced before shipbuilding could be expected to recover from its present parlous state.

Though there is still a considerable amount of work on hand, many orders have been canceled, and new contracts are out of the question. Owners of war vessels are not anxious for delivery, and work on many of these boats has been suspended. The taking over of the Blythwood Shipyard by a syndicate shows, however, that in some quarters the belief is entertained that matters will improve in time.

DIVIDENDS

Quaker Oats has passed dividend on common. The last distribution on the issue was 1½¢ April 15. Regular quarterly of 1¼¢ was declared on preferred.

Southern Canada Power, quarterly of 1¼¢ on preferred, payable July 15 to holders of June 30.

Northern States Power, quarterly of 1¼¢ on preferred, payable July 20 to stock of June 30.

United Gas & Electric, semi-annual of 2¼¢ on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Indiana & Illinois Coal, semi-annual of 3¼¢ on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of July 8.

Ohio Fuel Supply, quarterly of 62½¢, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing, quarterly of 2¼¢, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Arlington Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable July 1 to stock of June 23.

RUBBER PLANT TO RESUME

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island—The Millville (Massachusetts) plant of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, footwear division of the United States Rubber Company, will reopen July 11, after a shutdown of six months. About 400 of the 700 employees will be given work at once. The wage schedule will be the same as that at the Woonsocket plant, where two reductions have been made since the Millville plant was closed.

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKETS REPORT

Some Improvement Noted in Demand for Footwear but It Is Still Specialized—Buying Raw Stock Mostly for Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although there is some improvement in the demand for footwear in the Boston shoe market, it is still specialized, some factories being driven to capacity, belated orders getting no better promises than September deliveries. In a broad way reports show that the call for shoes is gradually extending into all grades, although orders lack the volume usually obtained. Business has struck a transition period. Orders for the coming fall, formerly received in the early spring, are the chief part of present business.

Primarily this change is caused by the changing styles, for no wholesaler can afford to load up on stock which is liable, in a few weeks, to prove "has been." Therefore buyers keep their transactions closer to a season's wants than ever before. Manufacturers are a bit skeptical regarding its feasibility, especially when it comes to making satisfactory shipments.

The larger houses in the west are doing fairly well, for prices are guaranteed against any further deflation, and a rise, if any, assumed by the seller, has brought a liberal amount of business. Little of a flattering character has been obtained from southern buyers, now visiting the Boston market, yet they are quite hopeful of the future.

Shoe prices are on a satisfactory basis, but the weakness in the hide and leather markets prevents stabilization. The inactivity of certain tanneries keeps shoe manufacturing in a condition quite similar to the late period of deflation, and frequently spoils anticipated contracts.

Packer Hide Market

Business in the packer, or country hide market, is very quiet. The lifting of prices, the slow movement of leather, and the tardy recovery of affairs in general make a combination hard to penetrate. Tanners are not busy enough to care much, if any, what the future may be to give present quotations of hides any notice. The situation therefore, is featured by an indifference manifested in the small number of hides appearing in the following weekly report of sales recorded in the packer hide market:

	Year ago	Cts	Cts
1,500 Dec to April native bulls	8	35	32
1,000 Jan to May branded bulls	8	35	32
700 May heavy native cows	13	30	30

Country hides sagged off a little in price, and are easy, offers being solicited, but with no marked success. Foreign hides are also easier, notwithstanding that strikes and other demoralizing conditions cut the slaughter down to a record minimum. Stocks in the hands of the American packers are small, but at the present low rate of buying must show a gain by July 1.

Though a large number of shoe buyers are expected in the Boston market next month their coming does not assure any liberal amount of contracting; on the contrary, cautionary dealing is more than probable. Therefore, tanners are not particularly interested in hides, and at present quotations none whatever.

Leather Markets

Irregularity still features the leather trades. Buyers in the Boston market seem to be ready to operate, if prices are of a bargain nature, otherwise they keep their dealings close to actual needs.

Chicago tanners report a slight improvement in both sole and upper leather, though buyers continue cautious. Philadelphia dealers state that trading is spotty, neglected grades of one week becoming active the next.

Boston sole leather tanners are not complaining, although it has been impossible to get that fraction of a rise which they claim is essential under present circumstances. Sales, during the past week, were booked as follows: Hemlock, strictly No. 1, over-weight, 34 to 36 cents; union steer backs, closely trimmed, 50 to 55 cents; tannery run, cow backs, 37 to 43 cents. Tanners of union leather state that stocks have been reduced about one-third since June 1.

Oak sole leather is moving daily, but prices are steady, backs, tannery run, bringing 55 to 58 cents, lower grades 50 cents, heavy bands, top grades, 80 to 90 cents. Reports from the western market show that the sales of oak sole leather are chiefly of the small lot order, but growth is perceptible.

Colored calfskins are fairly active in the Boston market, the newer shades obligating buyers to purchase. Top grades are moving at 50 to 55 cents, but good quality, standard colors, range in price from 42 to 50 cents. The demand for blacks is slow, the better tannages bringing 42 to 48 cents. Lower grades, however, are quoted from 35 to 28 cents, odd lots from 15 to 25 cents.

Conditions in the Boston side upper leather market are dull, prices favoring the buyers. Chicago tanners are busy on certain tannages, but the call has no wide range when it comes to selling other than small lots. The larger tanners are quoting top grades of colored chrome at 32 to 28 cents. Blacks, selected, 38 to 26 cents, then on the lower grades figures range from 20 to 15 cents. Other tannages have the same easy tone, but to get at the bottom facts requires bonafide investigations.

OPPORTUNITY FOR
TRADE IN SERBIA

Minister to United States Points Out Requirements of His Country and Need for Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Excellent opportunities for foreign trade are offered by Jugo-Slavia, according to Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, Minister of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the United States, who discussed the products and needs of these countries here recently. But one of the first conditions for normal trade relations, he declared, was the stabilization of foreign exchange. He urged the granting of longer credits to foreign importers as one point which would tend to remedy the situation.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene state is an agricultural country, and the produce suffices not only for domestic needs, but also offers a large surplus for export. As for the timber, 24 per cent of the whole area of Serbia proper and one-third of Bosnia are covered with forests, and there are large forests also in Croatia and Slovenia. The industrial production is regrettably small, thus supplying but few of the needs of the country, he said, a fact which evidenced the opportunity for manufacturers in other countries to export their goods to that market.

There is great need of tools and machinery for the construction work and establishing industrial undertakings to make use of the country's raw materials, he said, and for a merchant marine. Foreign capital aid enterprise would be welcomed and substantial concessions granted, he added, to those who would share in developing the great potential wealth of the country.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE
OF AFRICAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Province—The following trade statistics are from the annual report of Mr. H. K. Vere-Hodge, chief clerk:

	1920	1919
Imports from	£428,938	£447,623
Exports to	£1,789,364	£1,135,116

Total trade

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA

	1920	1919
Imports from	£192,515	£201,030
Exports to	£2,672,638	£2,178,605

Total trade

BELEGAN CONGO

	1920	1919
Imports from	£5,204	£14,610
Exports to	£26,093	£46,223

Total trade

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

	1920	1919
Imports from	£20,590	£18,701
Exports to	£14,141	£35,235

Total trade

MAURITIUS

	1920	1919
Imports from	£27,197	£21,512
Exports to	£48,278	£32,544

Total trade

MADAGASCAR

	1920	1919
Imports from	£132,245	£155,513
Exports to	£108,466	£128,653

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MAURITIUS

BUDGETARY POLICY
NEEDED IN FRANCE

Internal and External Influences on Bourse Show How Fiscal Problems Affect the Securities Market Quotations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Internal difficulties probably even more than external events are having a somewhat depressing influence on the Paris Bourse. What is required is not a mere budget which will regulate the financial affairs of France for a year, but a real budgetary policy—a fiscal program extending over a long series of years. So far no one has really indicated what must be the leading lines of French finance. Tremendous efforts will be required and new methods will have to be adopted. What are these methods? Where is the program? That France will recover, that she is recovering, is not really in doubt, but there persists that uncertainty about the immediate and the remote future. What measure will be taken? Will there be a tax on capital? Will there be a fresh issue of paper money? Will there be a policy of perpetual loans? Will there be a combination of all these methods? And how is the issue of German bonds to be realized and what will it furnish?

These are questions which until answered must necessarily affect the whole course of financial operations on the Bourse and must influence French investments. It is generally felt that it is time that some comprehensive scheme were put forward so that one might see clearly. At present everything is subjected to doubt. Nevertheless, as the "Temps" points out in its financial columns, one may well accept the optimistic conclusion of the chief French politicians. France is too intelligent, too laborious, and too proud, to allow herself to be discouraged by the gravity of the circumstances of the moment. It is felt that an administrative reform is imperative and that once the path is clearly traced French prosperity will be quickly restored.

Effect of Franc on Shares
It must not be taken as a proof of a general depreciation if, in fact, French shares, which are quoted in francs, have lost a number of points in the market. There is, indeed, a sort of stagnation, but it is necessary to correct the impression that the rise of the franc in value must necessarily result in the rise of shares. The contrary is the case. It would appear at first sight that the shares would benefit by the appreciation. In a certain sense they doubtless do, but the quotations, nevertheless, are lower, on the whole. This paradox arises from the fact that shares must be regarded as goods. As the value of the franc mounts, the price of goods necessarily drops. That is a corollary that needs no demonstration. The more money is worth the less money will be required. Now this simple law must be applied to stocks and shares. In some cases the law may be applied

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EIGHT SURVIVORS
IN THE SINGLES

Doubles Start in Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association Tourney—Former Players Compete in Exhibition Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Three Californians, three eastern, one southern and one middle-westerner, survive in the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championship tournament as a result of yesterday's third round play in the singles at the Merion Cricket Club.

Two of the Pacific coast survivors are from Leland Stanford Junior University—J. M. Davies and P. F. Neer—and the other one E. L. Levy from the University of California.

Harvard still has Capt. J. B. Fennor Jr. and E. W. Pebleman left; while the University of Pennsylvania has Capt. C. H. Fischer.

The lone hope of the south, M. Drumwright, of the University of Texas, continued his brilliant playing while he eliminated L. Weir, of Wooster College of Ohio, in straight love sets. Drumwright outclassed the Ohio player at all periods and should give Levy, the Californian, a hard match today.

The real surprise of the third round was the elimination of W. J. Bates, the tall University of California player, who bowed to the superior tennis playing of another Californian, but from a rival team, P. F. Neer. The latter won in straight sets.

Davies, team mate of Neer, almost fell by the wayside, in his match with W. T. Mallory of Cornell, the Ithaca player taking the first set, but after that the Pacific coast player rallied.

Captain Fischer of the Pennsylvania team, who is regarded as one of the likely finalists, was behind in both sets against A. H. Chapin Jr. of Williams College, but managed to come through in a straight set victory and will next meet F. Bastian of the University of Indiana, who eliminated W. E. Howe Jr. of Dartmouth. The playing of E. W. Pebleman of Harvard, was brilliant and he won a straight set match from C. E. Granger of the University of Texas. Harvard's other victory went to Fennor, who disposed of H. C. Brune of New York University.

A start was made in the doubles matches, eight being finished before the exhibition matches were played. In one exhibition W. M. Washburn, former Harvard player and member of the last United States Davis Cup team, defeated E. T. Herndon of Princeton, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3.

Washburn and B. C. Wright of Boston, defeated W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, and Dean Mathey of New York, in doubles, 6-2, 7-5.

In another doubles match in which former national champions predominated, D. F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup and Holcomb Ward, both members of the first cup team, defeated W. A. Larned, seven times United States national singles champion and W. J. Clothier, another national title holder of bygone days. The scores were: 9-11, 6-3, 6-3. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Third Round

F. Bastian '22, University of Indiana, defeated W. E. Howe Jr. '23, Dartmouth, 7-5, 6-1.

C. H. Fischer '23, Pennsylvania, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr. '23, Williams, 7-5, 6-1.

E. W. Pebleman '21, Harvard, defeated C. E. Granger '21, University of Texas, 7-5, 6-3.

P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, defeated W. J. Bates '23, University of California, 6-3, 6-4.

J. B. Fennor Jr. '21, Harvard, defeated H. C. Brune '23, New York University, 6-2, 7-5.

J. M. Davies '22, Leland Stanford, defeated L. Weir '22, Wooster College, 6-4, 6-2.

M. Drumwright '21, University of Texas, defeated L. Weir '22, Wooster College, 6-0, 6-0.

E. L. Levy '21, University of California, defeated J. L. Werner '21, Princeton, 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES—First Round

E. Howell '23, and E. Mena '21, Lafayette, defeated E. T. Appleby '21, and E. G. McLaughlin '23, Columbia, 6-4, 6-4.

G. M. Wheeler '23 and J. W. Moore '21, Yale, defeated A. G. Taylor '21 and W. Linton '22, Swarthmore, 6-1, 6-4.

J. L. Werner '21 and E. T. Herndon '21, Princeton won by default from S. Sanberg '21 and V. Spark '21, New York University.

L. E. Williams '23 and F. M. Bundy '21, Yale, won by default from L. Raymond '21 and A. E. Scovill '22, Columbia.

M. Duane '23 and R. N. Bradley '22, Harvard, defeated S. Penneck '22 and G. H. Thornton '22, Cornell, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.

C. R. Lemans '23 and H. D. Lee '21, Virginia Military Institute, defeated R. W. Porter '22 and G. E. Keeler '21, Rutgers, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round

W. J. Bates '23 and E. L. Levy '21, University of California, defeated D. S. Bostwick '21 and W. D. Sulliff '22, Pennsylvania, 6-1, 6-3.

J. M. Davies '22 and P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, defeated C. W. Saunders '21 and W. E. Howe Jr. '23, Dartmouth, 6-2, 6-4.

H. S. Taylor, president of the eastern association and who participated in the second national tournament ever held in this country, is a resident of Greenfield and will defend his eastern championship title which he won last fall.

INTERCOLLEGIATE
GOLF TOURNAMENT

Play Commences on Greenwich Country Club Links—Cambridge University Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

GREENWICH, Connecticut—The intercollegiate golf championship, which commenced yesterday on the links of the Greenwich Country Club, was made unusually interesting by the participation of the Cambridge University golf team from England, which is lacking the reputation of the Oxford stars, C. J. H. Tolley and R. H. Wethered, but is a well-balanced aggregation, nevertheless. It includes G. N. P. Humphreys, captain; H. E. Lebas, C. H. Prowse, N. S. White, T. S. Morris and J. A. Bott.

An addition to these foreign representatives the Western Conference intercollegiate champions from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, headed by the individual champion, Robert McKee, are also present and will afford a line on their position in national golf competition.

According to the terms of competition the first two days are devoted to the team championship at 73 holes, medal play, for the Maxwell Cup, won last year for the first time by the team of Princeton University.

The four low scores of each team for the two days, added together, fix the team score, while the individual scores for the last 36 holes determine the players for the championship at match play.

In opposition to the visitors, some of the players of Eastern colleges are expected to make a good showing and J. W. Sweetser, Yale, last year's individual champion; J. S. Dean, Princeton; J. C. Ward, Williams, runner-up in 1920; A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia, and A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth. In all, 10 universities and colleges are represented in the competition. The outstanding scores on the first day were:

Robert McKee, Drake, 75-73-149
J. W. Sweetser, Yale, 75-71-150
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, 75-74-150
T. S. Morris, Princeton, 75-74-151
J. S. Dean, Princeton, 75-73-152
A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia, 75-80-155
J. W. Sweetser, Yale, 75-71-150
J. C. Ward, Williams, 75-74-151
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, 75-73-152
J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford, 75-73-152
J. B. Fennor Jr., Harvard, 75-73-152
J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford, 75-73-152
J. B. Fennor Jr., Harvard, 75-73-152
J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford, 75-73-152
J. B. Fennor Jr., Harvard, 75-73-152

The team scores for the first day were: Drake, 627; Dartmouth, 631; Yale, 636; Princeton, 641; Williams, 644; Columbia, 654; Cornell, 654, and Cornell, 655.

CUBS WIN TWICE
FROM PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	42	22	.656
New York	40	25	.615
Boston	34	29	.540
St. Louis	34	32	.515
Brooklyn	28	34	.448
Chicago	23	35	.396
Cincinnati	25	29	.461
Philadelphia	19	43	.306

RESULTS TUESDAY

Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1 (first game)
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 6 (second game)
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 3
New York at Philadelphia (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh

CUBS WIN DOUBLEHEADER

First Game
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 10 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 9 0

Batteries—Martin and O'Farrell; Hamilton, Ziegler and Carlson and Schmidt; Umpires—Klem and Brennan.

Second Game

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Gleason, Tyler and Kilfitt; O'Farrell; Gleason, Carlson and Schmidt; Umpires—Brennan and Klem.

ST. LOUIS WINS, 7 TO 3

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 10 0
Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 10 1

Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Eller, Marquard, Napier, Coumbe and Wingo; Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

MULTNOMAH DEFEATS
NEW YORK A. C., 59 TO 52

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club track team defeated the New York Athletic Club squad in a dual meet here Saturday, 59 to 52 points. The easterners are on their way to Los Angeles, California, to participate in the United States National Amateur Athletic Union games.

R. W. Landon, Yale University and Olympic high jump champion, won the high jump event for New York, with a leap of 6 ft. 5 in., which is a Pacific Coast record.

P. J. MacDonnell, New York, set a new western record of 36 ft. in winning the special 56-pound weight throw, which was not included in the regular meet events and did not carry any points for the winner.

NEW YORK GOLFERS WIN
NEW YORK, New York—The New York Athletic Club golfers defeated the Boston Athletic Association in the interclub matches played at Wykagyl, 29 to 20. In the singles, played in the morning, New York was a winner, 25 to 6, but in the afternoon New York lost in the foursome matches, 4 to 15.

CLAY COURT TENNIS
TOURNAMENT RESUMED

Yesterday's Competition Included First and Second Rounds of the Singles at Chicago Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Competition in the first and second rounds of singles in the United States National Clay Court Tennis championship tournament, interrupted Monday, got under way again at Chicago Tennis Club here yesterday afternoon.

Seven out-of-town players were among the winners, four of them being advanced by defaults. John Hennessey, of Indianapolis, Indiana, defeated L. H. Waldner, one of the local favorites, by a score of 6-3, 6-2.

Another Indianapolis player was victorious over a local entry, Jack Eaglesfield defeating Hennis Hultman, 6-1, 6-0. These two matches were in the second round, as the pairs drew byes in the first round. E. N. Williams, of Boston, Massachusetts, was one of the winners in the first round, through default of H. P. Fox of Chicago.

Another out-of-town leader, G. J. Armstrong, of St. Paul, Minnesota, won his first round contest, easily defeating J. O. Durant, of Chicago, 6-1, 6-0. Two victories over local entrants were recorded by S. G. Burkland, of Chicago, who thereby advanced to the third round. He defeated Donald Turner by a score of 6-1, 6-0, and in the second round Durant Smith, 6-3, 6-2.

One of the features was the three-set battle in which H. F. Prussing of Chicago was returned victor over Scott McClaren, another local contestant. The latter, one of the most promising of the younger aspirants, won the first set, 7-5, but lost the second, 8-6. The final set went to Prussing, 6-1. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

M. Y. Cornica, Chicago, defeated Bradley Guyton, Chicago, by default.
J. Greeley, Winnetka, Illinois, defeated Alfred Bennett, Chicago, by default.

R. N. Williams, Chicago, defeated H. F. Fox, Chicago, by default.
George Lott, Chicago, defeated Frank Kierkeley, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.

E. N. Williams, Chicago, defeated H. J. McLaughlin, Chicago, by default.
P. W. Ferris, Oak Park, Illinois, defeated F. W. Appel, Indianapolis, by default.

A. W. Reid, Chicago, defeated Alan Wyllie, Chicago, by default.
Jackson Harris, Chicago, defeated P. V. Bowen, Buffalo, New York, by default.

A. W. Shaw, Chicago, defeated J. P. Day, Chicago, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.
J. R. Shoemaker, Chicago, defeated J. G. McKay, Indianapolis, by default.

Alexander Squair, Chicago, defeated Jerry Samuels, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.
J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, defeated J. O. Durant, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.

R. Robinson, Parkersburg, West Virginia, defeated J. C. Balden, Lake Forest, Illinois, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.
S. G. Burkland, Chicago, defeated Donald Turner, Chicago, by default.

T. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated M. R. Joyce, Chicago, 6-0, 6-0.
Paul Hartney, Chicago, defeated H. G. Schell, Chicago, by default.

Durant Smith, Lake Forest, defeated Clyde Rosenburger, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.
H. F. Prussing, Chicago, defeated Scott McClaren, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.

R. C. Rettig, Chicago, defeated Reynold Graves, Chicago, by default.
A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, defeated F. S. Crane, Chicago, by default.

Preston Boyden, Chicago, defeated Benjamin Adler, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
E. Reichenbach, Chicago, defeated K. M. Reid, Chicago, by default.

J. E. Anderson, Chicago, defeated Henry Magnusson, Chicago, 6-1, 6-4.
W. P. Hayes, Chicago, defeated L. J. Callahan, Chicago, by default.

Bert Gans, Chicago, defeated Philip Barnett, Chicago, by default.

Second Round
Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated A. T. Rogers, Madison, Wisconsin, by default.

E. M. Singleton Jr., Chicago, defeated C. L. Johnston Jr., Chicago, by default.
Walter Goldsmith, Danville, Illinois, defeated Perry Sager, Chicago, by default.

H. G. Ingersoll, Chicago, defeated Ralph Levy, Chicago, by default.
A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, defeated J. W. Jaxoy, Chicago, by default.

J. J. Forrester, Chicago, defeated J. Greeley, Winnetka, 6-1, 6-1.
P. W. Ferris, Oak Park, defeated A. W. Reid, Chicago, 6-5, 6-2.

S. G. Burkland, Chicago, defeated Durant Smith, Lake Forest, 6-3, 6-4.
C. B. Herd, Pasadena, California, defeated O. G. Sheline, Indianapolis, by default.

John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated L. H. Waldner, Chicago, 6-3, 6-3.
Ralph Rice, Chicago, defeated S. D. McCullum, St. Louis, by default.

H. P. Vories, Chicago, defeated Wenton Painter, Chicago, by default.
Arthur Wood, Chicago, defeated M. A. James, Evanston, Illinois, by default.

Jack Eaglesfield, Indianapolis, defeated Hennis Hultman, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 7
Washington at New York (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York
Philadelphia at Washington
Chicago at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland

ATHLETICS LOSE BY 8 TO 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 10 0
Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Eller, Marquard, Napier, Coumbe and Wingo; Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

CLEVELAND WINS, 12 TO 4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 12 16 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 16 0

Batteries—Coveleskie and Numanaker; DeBerry, Burwell, Bayne and Severid; Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

DISTURBER IV ENTERS
HARMSWORTH RACE

DETROIT, Michigan—Disturber IV, built to enter the Harmsworth trophy race in 1914, has been entered as one of the likely United States Cup defenders in the Harmsworth event to be held here late this summer. It was announced Saturday. The boat was nominated for the race by Commodore F. G. Ericson of Toronto, and is entered under the burgee of the Chicago Yacht Club.

Another likely entry for the international race is Meteor IV, a single step hydroplane, owned by W. B. Wilde of Peoria, Illinois, and George Leary Jr., New York, is said to be planning to enter a 35-foot sea sled.

At least a half dozen boats beside G. A. R. Wood's entry, the Harmsworth committee announced, will enter the trials which are to decide the makeup of the American team of three that is to contest for the trophy against Sir MacKay Edgar's Maple Leaf VII.

H. PRYOR WINS
TRICYCLE RACE

This Annual Competition of England Is Quite Unique and Was Started in 1913

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The 1921 road-racing tricycle contest, for a valuable trophy offered for annual competition some years ago, was won by H. Pryor of Sheffield, who covered the North London Cycling Club's 50-mile course in 2h. 36m. 51s. Pryor thus repeated his success of the previous year.

This annual contest is quite unique: it is confined to tricyclists, and generally attracts about a dozen entrants. Some few years ago a party of veterans who were interested in tricycle riding raised a subscription, purchased a valuable trophy, and endowed it for competition among tricyclists. It is not run for in a separate race, but is incorporated with an established event, so that no organization is necessary. Part of the scheme is to change the distance each year, thus riders of all styles may have a chance of holding the trophy. The trophy was first raced for in 1913, in conjunction with the Kingsdale Club's 50-mile open handicap, when H. G. Cook won in 2h. 40m. 51s. In 1914 the Anfield Club (Liverpool) embodied the trophy race in their 100-mile trial, and Cook again scored a victory, his time being 4h. 40m. 38s. During the war the race was held in abeyance.

In 1919 it was run off in the Anfield Club's 12-hour race, on southern roads, W. C. Williamson being the winner with 181½ miles. 1920 saw the longest race of the sequence, in the North Road 24-hour event, when as mentioned, Pryor won, with the fine total of 359 miles.

Probably England is the only country in the world where racing on tricycles is still carried out. No track races for three wheelers are held, and the national championships have not been raced for since 1895; but records are still recognized, and occasionally beaten. On the road, however, speed work on tricycles is very popular, and exponents of the broad gauge type can be found competing on handi-cap terms in the big open events. As these take place almost as frequently as once a week, the road-racing cyclist's program is a busy one. It should be remembered that all road racing in England is conducted on "time-trial" lines: the competitors are started at intervals of a minute or more, and must ride absolutely alone and unaided. All English racing cyclists are amateurs. Unlike other European countries England has no professional class.

SOMERSET BOWLER
IS IN FIRST PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—J. C. White, of Somerset, led the way in the 1921 English county cricket championship bowling averages on May 31, having taken 18 wickets at an average cost of 10.35 runs apiece. Probably more meritorious than this, however, was the performance of Wilfred Rhodes, Yorkshire, who, in the course of 229½ overs, captured 35 wickets for 421 runs. Rhodes, who is one of the best-known figures in first-class cricket, has, during his cricketing career, taken more wickets than any other bowler. Rhodes is also a very fine batsman, and has 11 times scored 1,000 runs and taken 100 wickets in the course of a season. Close behind him on May 31 came Cecil Parkin, the Lancastrian bowler, who, however, had sent down very few overs. The list follows:

J. C. White, Somerset 127 42 187 16.32
Wilfred Rhodes, Yorks. 229 1/2 421 16.32
Cecil Parkin, Lanc. 188 37 277 15.46
Fredk. Barratt, Notts. 185 47 277 15.46
J. W. H. Douglas, Es. 177 45 529 29.82
Richard Tyldesley, Lanc. 100 27 241 17.17
A. P. Freeman, Kent 85 17 278 16.42
W. G. Quillie, War. 155 18 267 15.07
George Dennett, Glou. 112 23 303 26.19
Harry Howell, War. 181 40 530 29.14
E. J. Durston, Middle. 210 45 496 23.50
George Cox, Sussex. 175 43 364 20.82
J. Nash, Glamorgan. 106 26 241 15.66
J. W. Hutchinson, 102 24 277 17.62
Thomas Rushby, Sur. 85 12 198 15.50
W. Goldworthy, Shou. 85 12 198 15.50
T. L. Richmond, Not. 189 43 514 26.17
W. Beestwick, Derby. 247 16 568 23.12
G. G. Macaulay, York. 181 26 437 25.14

F. T. HUNTER IS
OUT OF TOURNAY

W. T. Tilden 2d Only Remaining American to Compete for World's Grass Court Title

BRITISH WOMEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1921—Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Bracewell.
1920—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishe.
1919—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishe.
1918—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishe.
1917—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishe.
1916—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishe.
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ECONOMIC VALUES
IN LANDSCAPE WORK

Education to Appreciation of the
Importance of Community
Planning and Natural Archi-
tecture Is Declared Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Education to a greater appreciation of the importance and possibilities of landscape architecture and city and rural planning in service to community life, was urged in reports and discussions at the meeting of the National Conference on Instruction in Landscape Architecture held at Harvard University. Although viewed from the angle of the teacher of landscape gardening and architecture, the deliberations of this convention covered a wide field and took in many problems connected with a constructive work which has not yet reached its full measure of appreciation by laymen.

Defining it as the duty of every individual landscape architect to spread a just knowledge of his art and its possibilities, the report of the committee on extension work in landscape gardening argued that such extension work could best be handled by university departments devoted to the subject. It was pointed out, however, that such work should not operate to hamper professional landscape architects, but be applied, rather, in cases where the professional would be engaged for the work and the development left undone.

Object of Extension
The principal objectives of extension work in landscape architecture, the report defined as being based on the fundamental of an inculcated love and reverence for the native landscape. Further, the scope would include securing reservation of places of historic interest, state parks and forests, and parks and forests in varying forms; educating to the possibilities of landscape architecture in domestic life and in the development of public property; promoting better surroundings on farms and homes in towns and cities; and promoting development of better community equipment in school grounds, parks and roads.

Lectures of a practical or inspirational nature were described as one of the methods of furthering extension work, valuable, however, when combined with other means. Bulletins of permanent value combined with clubs and competition which awaken public interest in the scenic resources of the state and neighborhood were also suggested. Cooperation with clubs and public agencies, and service of a professional landscape architect as an adviser were proposed.

Reporting for the committee on town and regional planning, Prof. James Burgess Pray of Harvard University, chairman of the conference, summed up the information gathered in a questionnaire to colleges and universities regarding courses in this subject. Nineteen institutions in the United States, three in France, two in England and one in Canada were found to have courses covering community planning work in some form. It was discovered, Professor Pray said, that the majority of these courses tended more to general cultural, rather than professional, training. There is noted, however, he added, that there is an increasing tendency toward demanding professional training.

Community Planning
"The field of city and town planning," Professor Pray declared, "is spreading in an important way, from consideration of merely local problems, to include rural and regional development. This leads obviously and inevitably toward national planning."

Declaring that the fellowship in landscape architecture given in the American Academy at Rome, Italy, is one of the dignifying assets of the profession, Prof. Aubrey Tisdell of the University of Michigan, warned that landscape architects should avoid acquiring an "archaeological or architectural bias." Explaining his warning, Professor Tisdell said that while the ruins and extent architectural achievements of Italy and other European countries are valuable, they should not be allowed to become a dominant influence over the landscape architect. It is not necessary to go outside of the United States to study park systems, he said, and it should be instilled into the mind of the student that his profession involves an art which is really an art of the future.

ago in Boston, Massachusetts, to promote the commercial and financial development of the Negro. The annual session of the league will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, August 17, 18 and 19.

SCHOOL LAW TEST
IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Constitutionality of Statute for
Abandonment of Consolidation
System Questioned—Elections
Said to Have Been Void

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The first case to test the constitutionality of the much discussed "abandonment of the consolidated school" law passed by the last Legislature will in all probability come from Minnehaha County. Papers are being prepared to institute a suit by H. A. Ustrud, principal of the schools at Baltic. Under the consolidation plan, his contract was made for one year. Then petitions were filed for an election, under the abandonment clause passed at the last session. Those opposing the consolidated idea won at the special election, and, as a consequence, Mr. Ustrud will be legislated out of position with the ending of the term instead of September 13.

In his plan to test the law, Mr. Ustrud expects to file a suit to recover the pay due him from the time school closes. It is understood that as soon as the complaint is filed the action will be carried straight to the supreme court for a decision.

The point of constitutionality involved is this: The law as passed provides that in case the country districts wish to withdraw from the consolidated school plan, they may do so by an election, carrying a 75 per cent vote. It is the contention that this is unconstitutional, as it tends to disfranchise the other voters in the district, namely, those living in the town or city. In Baltic all voted, but in others they did not, so that this would make no difference.

Another point of interest is the recent ruling of Judge Frank Anderson of the fifth judicial circuit. Judge Anderson ruled that the emergency clause carried with the law was invalid, and consequently any elections held before July 1 under it were void. In this case, the election held at Baltic would not go into effect until July of next year, meaning that the consolidated school would have to be maintained in that district for another year.

The bill as passed by the Legislature provides that a district may vote for abandonment within a year, providing no bonds have been issued or money spent for buildings.

Three towns in Minnehaha County are affected. In addition to Baltic, Garretts and Colton voted for abandonment of the consolidated school, using the law in question as a basis for the election. If the law is held to be a barrier to the constitution, all of the elections under it will necessarily be void, and from all appearances it will mean that the consolidated school will have to be maintained for another year.

When passed, the law was urged by the exponents of the consolidated idea as a concession to those who were opposing consolidation, hoping that by it the country districts would be appeased. It was felt that this would give them a chance to withdraw with a 75 per cent vote, and would relieve any conditions which proved to be unsatisfactory.

FLOWER PAINTINGS
OF FRANCIS JAMES
By The Christian Science Monitor special
art correspondent

LONDON, England—It is seldom that painters arise with a full significance and ability in the art of painting flowers. And when they do, still more rare is it that their subjects are treated with the exquisite sensitiveness they would seem to demand. The Dutchmen of the past certainly aimed at, and succeeded in portraying the difference of texture and character of the various flowers in a poem. Mr. David Richter and most of the foremost flower painters of today are satisfied with the riot of harmonious and contrasting color effects to be got from their arrangements. But in the work of the late Francis James, a splendidly comprehensive exhibition of whose work is now on at the Leicester Galleries, we see a deeper insight, a sympathetic perception into the character of flowers which makes his drawings stand entirely apart from the work of other accomplished flower painters.

GRADUATED RATE
ON GAS PROPOSED

Petition of New York Manu-
facturers Asks Abolition of Flat
Charge—Alleged Discrimina-
tions in Service Are Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York—A petition seeking the abolition of a flat rate charge for gas, for a graduated rate, plus an equitable service charge, has been filed by the Merchants Association with the Public Service Commission. In the association are a large number of manufacturers of products sold in competition with similar ones produced elsewhere, and the association says that the prosperity of manufacturing in this city depends upon the ability of manufacturers to produce their commodities at a cost as low as that of their competitors. Employment of a large army of wage-earners depends upon the same condition.

This city, says the petition, has produced nearly one-tenth of the total value of manufactured products of the United States, outranking all other cities in extent and value of manufactures. Recently it has been hampered by economic disadvantages from which its rivals are more or less free. Among these are the cost of insuring employees under the workmen's compensation act; taxation of machinery, from which competing states are free; increased cost of factory buildings due to structural requirements of labor laws, and increased labor and other costs arising from those same laws. These conditions, the association says, have resulted in loss to the city of new manufacturing enterprises, and removal of some to other places.

By reason of the method of rate-making on gas, manufacturers and others consuming large quantities of gas are subject to rates which, while ostensibly uniform, are in effect and in fact discriminatory. Large consumers pay a charge not only disproportionately large when tested by cost of supplying service, but also greater than charges for similar service borne by competitors in cities with a more equitable method of rate-making.

The effect of a service charge is to abolish the existing unjust discrimination against large consumers. "Certain factors of economy may be indicated," says the petition. "There is a substantial waste in the distribution of gas, due to condensation, leakage, etc. Loss from leakage from the large pipes required for supplying large quantities of gas is very much less than from the small pipes which serve average and small users. Industrial plants are constant consumers of large quantities of gas during the daylight hours, during the time of irregular and minimum consumption by other users. The distribution plant is thus more intensively and continuously used, and large additional revenue earned without a corresponding increase in the plant investment; the output is largely increased without increasing the capital charges. Similarly, ratio of overhead and general expenses to gross earnings is reduced by the material increase in the gross earnings derived from industrial users, who are very generally large users."

"Equity would seem to require that the economies arising from these and other factors of saving should be secured by relatively lower rates to the class of large, and particularly industrial, consumers by whom these economies are made possible. This would imply a graduated scale of commodity rates decreasing in blocks as the quantity consumed increases."

CARS AMPLE FOR
FIRST KANSAS WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
TOPEKA, Kansas—The threshing season is already under way and the wheat movement has begun. The railroads promised, three months ago, to furnish 21,000 empty cars for wheat loading by the time the threshing started. As a matter of fact, they were able to have but 7000 cars on the sidings awaiting the wheat. This was due to the large number of cars found in bad order when returned to their owners, and which had to be repaired before they could be used for grain loading. There are sufficient cars now for handling the early wheat shipments. By July 15 the available empty cars will have been absorbed, and unless the railroads are able to get cars in large numbers the shortage will become acute before the end of the month.

The wheat yield in Kansas this year will exceed 100,000,000 bushels, and it is estimated that if the car movement is sufficient more than \$50,000,000 will come into the State for the wheat that will be sold before September 1. This is going to go a long way toward liquidating credits of the farmers, and will release considerable sums of money for other business lines early in the fall.

NEW QUEBEC LIQUOR
LAWS CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
QUEBEC, Quebec—The provincial government has received a resolution, passed at the recent convention of the Eastern Association of Baptist Churches, condemning the new liquor legislation which went into effect in the Province of Quebec on May 1. It is pointed out in the resolution that "the increase by recent enactment of the limits of alcoholic strength of the beverages and the greatly widened freedom of sale of the same would imply that such beverages are harmless; that the purchase of ardent

spirits is now virtually free from restriction in this Province; and that in view of the more stringent measures in force in the rest of the Dominion and in the United States, such freedom of purchase in Quebec is drawing to this Province, and is bound in the future increasingly to attract persons of undesirable character, with resulting increase of crime and menace to public security."

It is therefore declared "that this association hereby respectfully but very strongly protests, without allegiance to any political party, against the recent retrograde action of the government of this Province, and calls upon our legislators to enact prohibitory legislation such as shall place the Province of Quebec on a level in this matter with the most advanced of the other provinces of the Dominion."

FACTORS IN GRAND
TRUNK'S DECLINE

Poor Condition of the Tracks,
Bridges, and Other Facilities
Said to Effect a Depreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MONTREAL, Quebec—The board of arbitration to determine the price to be paid by the Dominion Government for the preferred and common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway is again in session in Montreal. The arbitrators are Sir Walter Cassels, judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, chairman; W. H. Taft, former President of the United States, for the Grand Trunk Railway, and Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance for Canada, for the Dominion Government. The case for the government is now being presented, and the testimony of witnesses regarding the physical condition of the system is in sharp contradiction to that given by witnesses called earlier in the investigation on behalf of the Grand Trunk. Generally speaking, the witnesses for the Grand Trunk maintained that it was a first-class road, in better condition than most of the great American railways, with its tracks in good shape, its rails well metalized and its bridges in good order.

J. B. MacLaren, general auditor of disbursements of the Grand Trunk Railway, was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Pierce Butler, for the government, who sought to show that for some time past the earnings of the Grand Trunk and its subsidiaries had been poor, and were growing worse. In the United States, said Mr. MacLaren, during the period of government control, the subsidiaries of the Grand Trunk had run down. The road had a claim against the United States for \$1,500,000, chiefly for bridges in poor state.

Col. C. N. Monsarrat, bridge expert for the Dominion Government, maintained that the bridges of the Grand Trunk were in poor condition, while those on the Central Vermont part of the system were mostly in a deplorable state. The Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal was the least criticized of the whole lot. The masonry of the bridge was in excellent condition, said the witness, and the superstructure, generally speaking, good, although some members might need replacing before long. There was a good deal of rusting on the metal work which could be avoided by cleaning and painting. The bridges, he said, generally speaking, were still adequate for present requirements on the main lines.

"On the secondary lines," continued Colonel Monsarrat, "abnormal expenditures will have to be made almost immediately to take care of deferred renewals. I figure that at least \$2,700,000 should be spent, in repairs and renewals immediately, with another \$300,000 during the succeeding year."

Some of the bridges on the Central Vermont he described as "badly neglected," and "a disgrace to any railway system," the piers being in such condition that there was danger of a collapse at any time. He estimated that \$641,000 should have been spent in 1920 on immediate repairs. For 1921, he thought that about \$100,000 should be spent, to catch up, after which the normal repair expenditure for the bridges on the Central Vermont would be about \$80,000 a year.

Upkeep of Tracks Fails
F. W. Cooper, engineer in charge of Canadian National Railway tracks on lines east of Toronto, testified that he had inspected all the Grand Trunk lines east and north between Toronto and Georgetown. This inspection had employed five parties of engineers and assistants between May and November, 1920. His general argument was that the Grand Trunk tracks had not been kept in the best condition, and that it would take much work to bring them to first class shape. Dealing with branches, Mr. Cooper was even more severe, stating that from his inspection the ties and roadbed had not been kept up properly. In fact, he said, some of the ties needed no inspection, being practically rotten. For the Grand Trunk, east of Montreal, excluding the Central Vermont, he figured an expenditure of about \$2,000,000, not including bridges.

Edwin A. Forward, expert engineer, gave an account of his investigation in 1920 of the Grand Trunk docks, wharves, and piers in Quebec and Ontario. He estimated that it would need an expenditure of \$58,231 in repairs and improvements on the Canadian end of the Grand Trunk system to put the road into good running order. The terminals of Portland, Maine, he was well located, but the wharves needed extensive repairs, while two of the sheds were 85 years old, and should be rebuilt. He thought the elevators at Portland were obsolete, being of wood and small, without modern loading and unloading equipment.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York—No more high schools will be built until every child in the elementary schools is provided with a seat, according to Mayor John F. Hylan, who is under fire for alleged neglect to fulfill his pre-election promise to remedy defects in the school system. The Mayor announced that upward of \$40,000,000 in deficits for building purposes had been provided.

The Public Education Association, one of the 40 civic bodies which recently investigated the schools and reported overcrowding, lack of proper repairs and other unsatisfactory conditions, urged that an awakened public opinion deter the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for campaign reasons, if no other, from sacrificing the children to the dollar this year, as it is charged they did last, they say, in passing the school budget.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, June 13, 1921.

LAST week, instead of visiting Lady Ferm, and advancing the Book Accommodation a few shelves, we journeyed by motor car to a literary shrine in Sussex, where a library, in honor of a great poet, is being arranged for dedication. It was a two-hour ride from the house in which we were staying. The road lay by the miles-and-miles-long wall of Petworth Park, where Turner painted. Again and again he stayed in Petworth House, and many of his works are still enshrined there. And as we drove through that pleasant land (leaving June), passing cottage gardens embowered in roses, and seeing great clumps of rhododendrons lurking in woodland corners, we tried to recall bits of the long, dreadful poem Turner wrote called "The Fallacies of Hope."

I TOOK with me one book only, the very bestest Anthology, which a kindly Editor had sent me. It is "Selections From Modern Poets," made by J. C. Squire, who seems to spend his leisure time in publishing Anthologies. I was rather cross when we started from home, as Belinda begged, nay, almost commanded, me not to also burden ourselves with that bulky, but entertaining, volume—Lytton Strachey's "Life of Queen Victoria," which I was reading with extreme interest. So I had to be content with Mr. Squire's "Anthology." The poets included in this book are youngsters; by that I mean, that Mr. Squire has rather ignored the solid reputations, has left out Shakespeare, and has included mainly those who are still in the condition of Promise. Forty-five poets are represented, each with an average of about five poems, and I grieve to say that I was familiar only with 25 of these youthful bards. But Belinda and the other occupant of the car, herself a "Fair Poet," were in a worse state of mind. I read out the names of these nunnalings, and begged Belinda and her friend to hold up a hand at the mention of each author with whom they had any kind of reading acquaintance. Their hands rose but 14 times. Nevertheless, Mr. Squire should be congratulated. He is in at the beginning. His Anthology may point the way to Masters of the future. But are there any incipient Masters in this small green volume? These new poets are mainly lyrical; they play prettily and neatly, and often with feeling, but none of them has the organ note, the deep-sea roll and rhythm, or the Tennyson-Browning-Whitman grasp and vision. This seems to have occurred to Mr. Squire, for he writes in his Prefatory Note—"Where is the twentieth century poet who is fulfilling the usual functions of the greatest poets: to display human life in all its range and variety, or to express some powerful influence on the thought of mankind with regard to the main problems of our existence?" Edward Thomas expresses this modern lesser way of making lesser attractive poetry—thus

Out of us all
That make rhymes
Will you choose
Sometimes
As the wind
A crack in the wall
Or a drain,
Their joy or their pain
To whistle through—
Choose me, through—
You English words?

And this is by James Stephens—
I would think until I found
Something I can never find,
Something lying on the ground,
In the bottom of my mind.

AS we drove through the pine country, and the fragrant gorse, "And along the sky the line of the Downs, So noble and so bare," declaiming lines and stanzas of these younger poets, we determined that there is no greater fun than making verse, if you do not do it professionally. "Well," cried, "a better way of spending a snatched holiday than a walk over those Downs with a crust of bread and a lump of cheese in your pocket; and to come home at night with a poem, fashioned and finished, in your head." "Delightful," said the Fair Poet, "but the difficulty is getting it published. Even a minor poet hangs for a little recognition and commendation."

I HAD an idea. But first I told them of the procedure at the monthly meetings of the New York Poetry Society—how a dozen poems are chosen beforehand by the Committee from those submitted; how these twelve poems are read at the monthly meeting, criticized, voted upon, and how the successful three have their little hour of triumph, and may have the honor of being printed in the modest Transactions of the Society. Then I put forward my idea. It was that, in the autumn, we should start a Poetry Society in London on the lines of the New York model. The idea was received with acclamation, and we spent some time trying to settle upon a title. It was not easy. "The Rhymers' Club," "The Poets' Club" as titles, have been used. After much discussion we determined, provisionally, upon "The Bards." We felt that the least we could do was to invite Mr. Squire to be our first President. A look upon Belinda's face told me she would insist that the honorable office should be offered to me—then we stopped for lunch.

I SHOULD have told you that I had instructed the chauffeur to select a place for our midday meal that was special, rather than lyrical, in character. He, being a Scotsman, and therefore well educated, chose precisely the right spot, quoting, as he opened the door, an apt line of Burns. The feast included oranges, and I found, to my delight, that he had wrapped each fruit in a page of that admirable literary journal, John o' London's Weekly, which is, I think, the only journal now left in London

dealing mainly, and in a natural way, with literature. The orange that was handed to me (I am a most fortunate man) contained as a surprise an article called "Our Forty Immortals: How John o' London's Readers Voted."

THE list of "Forty Immortals" presented by John o' London's readers would seem to be their personal choice, the choice of readers who take to literature as a pleasure, not as a duty. It is useless to criticize such a list. Every one could delete or add to the names. Perhaps I had better print it in full, merely saying that the names are given in order, according to the number of votes received by each:

1. Thomas Hardy 21. Alfred Noyes
2. Rudyard Kipling 22. Maurice Hewitt
3. H. G. Wells 23. Augustine Birrell
4. J. M. Barrie 24. Hugh Walpole
5. Bernard Shaw 25. W. J. Locke
6. G. K. Chesterton 26. Rider Haggard
7. Arnold Bennett 27. Henry Newhall
8. Lord Morley 28. Edna Philipps
9. John Galsworthy 29. William Watson
10. John Massfield 30. Austin Dobson
11. A. Quiller-Couch 31. A. J. Balguy
12. John Drinkwater 32. Stella Kay-Smith
13. E. V. Lucas 33. Alice Meynell
14. Robert Bridges 34. W. W. Jacobs
15. Hilaire Belloc 35. Gilbert Murray
16. Lord Morley 36. W. H. Hudson
17. Edmund Gosse 37. George Moore
18. W. B. Yeats 38. Max Beerbohm
19. Lord Bryce 39. Sidney Lee
20. A. Conan Doyle 40. William Robertson-Nicol

Having eaten my orange, and carefully preserved the paper in which it was wrapped, we proceeded on our way.

WE arrived. We played with the gossip of current poetry, prose and journalism. I learnt that there may be a change in the control of The Times, and that Sydney Brooks is to be the new Editor of The Saturday Review. Then my host took from the table a well-thumbed copy of "Queen Victoria" by Lytton Strachey (I looked at Belinda and laughed) and read a passage.

THE passage he read is the passage that I have added to Straight Statements.

"The last and most glorious of such occasions was the Jubilee of 1897. Then, as the splendid procession passed along, escorting Victoria through the thronged re-echoing streets of London on her progress of thanksgiving to St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatness of her realm and the adoration of her subjects blazed out together. The tears welled to her eyes, and, while the multitude roared round her, 'How kind they are to me! How kind they are!' she repeated over and over again. That night her message flew over the Empire: 'From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them!'"

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"The Victory at Sea." By Admiral Sims.

Because it won the Pulitzer prize for the best book of the year on American history, and because Admiral Sims is the right sort.

"Disraeli." By Lytton Strachey.

Because, although this book is not yet quite ready, it is a masterpiece of composition, and it will be a masterpiece of a paragraph says, with "alarming delight."

"The Reign of Relativity." By Viscount Haldane.

Because although I find Einstein and Haldane both rather difficult to understand, a reviewer, after discussing and approving the Einstein hypothesis, remarks: "In the end we may know more about the universe, and ourselves, than we do now."

Q. R.

FOR MUSIC STUDENTS

Violin Playing as I Teach It. By Leopold Auer. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.

Violinists and musical pedagogues must be the persons to determine the value of Mr. Auer's work as a schoolbook. But anybody can see its incidental worth as an autobiography and as a collection of casual sketches of men like Jacques Dont and Joseph Joachim, with whom the author studied; of men like Henri Vieuxtemps, Henri Wieniawski, and August Wilhelm, whom he heard play; and of present-day artists like Mischa Elman, Eddy Brown, Jascha Heifetz, and Tschai, whom he taught formerly in Petrograd. Again, anybody can understand the technical chapters and profit by them as a listener, though never applying their precepts as a player. But students of music will necessarily be those to whom the work chiefly appeals; and no matter what branch they are pursuing, they will find sensible and useful definitions, and they will get many practical hints as to what sort of habits to cultivate and what to avoid. Moreover, they will be persuaded from reading "Violin Playing as I Teach It" that the profession of music is no dull grind, in spite of its difficulties, but a romantic adventure. Mr. Auer, in this expression of himself in the English language, gives free rein to his temperamental, rebuking one moment those violinists who make excessive use of the vibrato and the glissando tones, and commending enthusiastically at another those who strive to excel in staccato and legato bowing. He speaks with frank impetuosity against musicians who tie themselves to tradition and with high praise for those who endeavor to embody in their performance the sentiment of their time and the convictions of their own individuality.

A POLITICAL STUDY

The United States and Canada. By George M. Wrong. New York: The Abingdon Press. \$1.25.

In a series of six lectures, given at Wesleyan University in Ohio, Prof. George M. Wrong of the University of Toronto has compared the United States and Canada in a way which, though not particularly new, is sympathetic, dignified, and generally intelligent.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Nationalization of the Mines. By Frank Hodges. London: Leonard Parsons, Ltd. 4s. 6d.

THE New Labor Outlook. By Robert Williams. London: Leonard Parsons, Ltd. 4s. 6d.

Both these books have been written by prominent British trade union leaders, and although they differ considerably in style, subject matter, and in aim there is a special interest in associating them in a review because they illustrate clearly the contrast in points of view between two men who are often regarded as similar in temperament and purpose. Mr. Hodges is the secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, a body which has a membership of nearly a million men. Mr. Williams is the secretary of the British National Transport Workers' Federation, a much more loosely knit organization composed of 35 separate unions, with a total membership of about half a million. Both writers are members of the committee of the Industrial Triple Alliance of the Miners, Railwaymen, and Transport Workers.

This personal explanation is necessary in order to enable the reader to understand the relative importance of the views expressed by the writers. Mr. Hodges was at one time regarded as an extremist, with leanings toward syndicalism. Since he assumed the responsibilities of office in which his policy may seriously affect the destinies of the country as well as the lives of his million members in the mining industry, he has become a Guild Socialist, with a bias toward evolutionary methods and parliamentary action. He is also concerned to secure that in any future industrial developments the unity of interest between the manual and brain workers, and particularly the managerial and technical workers, shall be promoted. All these views find full expression in the book under notice. Whatever may be thought of the soundness or the validity of his arguments, or of the value of his deductions, the sincerity of the writer cannot be doubted. He presents his case with studied moderation and fairness, and his purpose is definitely constructive.

Not one of these things can be said of the volume of Mr. Williams, who is not burdened with that serious personal responsibility in his trade union work which has obviously influenced Mr. Hodges. It is said that Mr. Williams is always more cautious and moderate in negotiations, or when, for instance, the issue of precipitating national conflict by ordering a triple alliance strike has been at stake. Nevertheless, in this book, as in some of his public speeches, he reveals the definite object of fostering a revolutionary spirit which would, if elaborated in a time of serious national crisis, lead unbalanced men to attempt a violent overthrow of the existing system of government, and produce widespread chaos and destruction. His book does not merit that of Mr. Hodges is worthy, and as Mr. Williams himself admits, and as the extraordinary restraint and order of the book has shown in the great national strike, the mass of Labor feeling is against this form of destructive Communism.

II

The greater part of Mr. Williams' book consists of a highly partisan record, in broad outline, of events which concerned Labor during the war. It is marked by acerbity of expression, and bitterness of denunciation, not only of political opponents, but of the moderate men in the Labor Party, like Mr. Henderson and other well-known leaders. The author traces in these events, and particularly in the restrictions of liberty imposed during the war, and the effects of the unemployment afterward, influences which he believes have rapidly fostered a "militant revolutionary spirit" among the "virile" men in the trade union ranks.

"There can be no doubt," he writes, "that the economic pressure of events operating during the war has performed an imponderable and incalculable volume of work in preparing for the supersession of capitalism by the system based upon the social ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange."

He asserts that the purpose of the war was to make the world "safe for plutocracy." Therefore, he argues, Labor is "compelled to turn its mind more and more to industrial or direct action, as against what is termed constitutional action." A little further on he writes: "As dismay follows rapidly upon disillusionment the workers show increased and ever-increasing revolutionary tendencies. Cheated by adequate representation in Parliament, they are constrained to think more, and more in terms of mass industrial action."

Mr. Williams shows by certain allusions that he has based this view upon the events of the unstable and somewhat dangerous period in the spring of 1919, and he ignores the later Labor conferences, especially in the latter part of 1920 and the beginning of 1921, at which overwhelming feeling was manifested against the use of industrial power in connection with the political aspects of nationalization of the mines and unemployment.

Mr. Williams looks forward with strange complacency to a growing breakdown of capitalistic industry, and to the creation of such conditions of misery that revolution will come of itself. "The old order," he writes, "is breaking up. The starlings of Europe and America may look contentedly forward to a general decrease in wages, forced down by the pressure of the unemployed, but this will stimulate enormously the revolutionary

movement." And again: "When it comes, the revolutionary situation will be the result of the partial or complete collapse of the present order of society."

Then, he prophesies, the idea of workers, soldiers, and peasants' councils, which, he says, destroy capitalism "at its very foundations," will prevail. Mr. Williams is quite frank about the prospect he has in mind. "An iron discipline will, of course, be necessary during the revolutionary crisis, and later in the transition from capitalism to Communism. It will be necessary not to shrink from the implications of an armed uprising, with the possibility, nay, certainty, of sanguinary casualties," and to take "every risk, to make every sacrifice, and to suffer any ordeal, in order to bring about proletarian emancipation."

It must be assumed that this was written before the author had become aware of the latest developments in Russia, and of the conditions which have impelled Lenin to a change of policy. However, the book is a statement of the author's views on the subject of the industry, and it is not to be taken as a blueprint for action. Mr. Hodges, who at least desires to build up industry on new foundations by a process which does not involve destruction before reconstruction.

III

The miners' secretary wrote his volume after accepting the situation that nationalization of the coal industry, if it is to come at all, must be won by constitutional parliamentary effort, and that this can only be done if the majority of the nation is convinced that the policy is a wise one. He devotes himself, therefore, closely to argument. While he criticizes the system of private ownership and exploitation of coal, the people's "national asset," he does not abuse those who are engaged in the enterprise. Indeed he pays a tribute to their energy and boldness, and he has also a meed of praise for the technical efficiency of the managers.

He approaches the question from the point of view of conserving an irreplaceable source of energy and wealth. "Have we," he asks, "the right to waste this commodity, either in production or consumption, regardless of the claim of our children to it? We share with us of the gifts which have come to us, not through our own efforts, but by the efforts of nature herself?"

He next argues that the system under which the coal-beds are owned by a large number of individuals, and under which 1400 firms administer over 3000 collieries, is wasteful and costly. The demarcation of ownership boundaries causes wide barriers of coal to be left, and this is estimated to be responsible for a loss of 4,000,000 tons of coal. He urges, further, that at the majority of collieries, partly owing to indifference and partly owing to lack of capital, large quantities of coal are wasted in old-fashioned boilers, and millions of tons of small coal are left in the pits when it might be utilized for the production of valuable by-products. Moreover, he contends, given the unification of the industry, and its administration for the public benefit, the mining engineer and the scientist could secure that in the development of the new fields which have already been discovered, and those that may be discovered in future, the shocking waste of the past could be avoided.

Mr. Hodges has several chapters dealing in a lucid and interesting manner with the technical and human aspects of the industry. He naturally lays stress on the fact, brought out in official statistics, that the industry is a highly dangerous one, and that the progress of the industry, instead of decreasing the casualty list, has increased it.

The problem of reduced output in the mines is faced frankly. Mr. Hodges suggests that one reason is that as the pits grow older and more difficult to work, more men are required to handle the coal after it has been actually won. He adduces other technical explanations, and while he admits that a certain proportion of men may be deliberately adopted "ca' canny" or "go slow" as a policy, he contends that this does not apply to the majority.

He finds the principal reason for the decline in the productivity of the industry in the "psychological factors which govern the relations which now exist between employers and workmen."

The fact, he says, that from 1900 to 1920 there were 2812 strikes and lockouts in the industry is "indicative of a growing antagonism between employers and employed."

"There is," he writes, "no common motive in industry, no conscious attempt to attain the highest efficiency, no elimination of waste, no internal economies. Both sides pursue opposite aims. This," he adds, "is creating the psychology of low production, which is ruinous." Trustification he rejects as against the public interest, and as failing to meet the workers' growing apathy when tolling for private profit. He suggests that the only solution is national ownership, with the safeguards provided by the scheme of the Miners' Federation against the evils of bureaucratic control.

This scheme, Mr. Hodges contends, would promote efficiency, cooperation, and a general desire to make the best of the industry by associating the workers, the managers and technicians, and the representatives of the consumers in the joint control of the enterprise.

The author explains the scheme in detail, including the provisions for compensating the existing shareholders, for the formation of the national and district boards of control, for the definition of the workers' share in this control, for the reform of the organization for the distribution of coal, for the promotion of scientific research, and for insuring that incentive and initiative should have full play. One may disagree with the

conclusions, but the exposition, it will be readily conceded, is admirable, and quite the best example of constructive writing on the subject of nationalization as applied to a great monopoly industry that has yet been published.

In his comments on the psychology of the subject from the workers' point of view, Mr. Hodges reflects very ably the thoughts of the best type of young non-revolutionary trade union leaders in Great Britain. "The wage contract," he writes, "both for the manual and the technical workers, is not in itself an instrument which can generate real initiative. It is because of the growth of education . . . that we have arrived at a point of view which demands greater scope for individuality, and for self-expression on the work in which they are engaged. Men demand new status in industry, and nothing can resist such a demand. They have arrived at a stage when they say: 'We want to be responsible human beings, vested with such power in proportion to our place in industry as will enable each of us to feel that he, as an unit, is personally responsible for the conduct of the industry.' . . . Manual labor and technical workers will engage together in the mine and sell their commodity, labor, not to a non-laboring shareholder, but to all men in their calling, as their contribution to the production of the finished article."

Mr. Hodges ventures to express the conviction that these thoughts will spread and will not be denied realization ultimately. "In the mining industry itself," he adds, "they take the form of claims on the industry in such a manner as will yield the greatest economic results to the nation, in order that the workers may receive back from the nation such a reward as will place them in a far better position than they occupy now. They wish to be judged by their works."

SHORT REVIEWS

Books on the Table. By Edmund Gosse. London: William Heinemann. 1s. 6d.

The industry of Mr. Gosse is as wonderful as his knowledge. Both are prodigious. In the last half century he has read, seen and heard and judged all that is notable in literature and art. Full of experience and withal, Mr. Gosse contributed the pieces which make up the volume under consideration week by week to a Sunday newspaper. These essays treat of subjects so diverse as Mr. Buckle's "Life of Disraeli," the works of Ausonius, who flourished in the fourth century, the Russian novelists, the career of Zoffany the painter, the science of manuscripts and the essays of Mr. E. V. Lucas. The literatures of Greece and Rome, of France, Spain, Italy and England. Mr. Gosse is quite at home in all.

"Ausonius," he remarks casually, "had a larger number of aunts than any other person whom I recall in literary history, except the poet Gray." Who save Mr. Gosse would have been aware that "the late John Ingram . . . had devoted himself almost exclusively to the elucidation of Pope's life and works during five-and-forty years"? Or who else could take the trouble to complain that "it is still not explained why, if Zoffany was born, as is now stated, at Frankfurt, in 1735, he has always hitherto been represented as born at Ratisbon in 1733"? Mr. Gosse himself is exceedingly scrupulous about dates, and gives his readers, if anything, a trifle too many. "Marie de Gonzague was born at Nevers in 1611. She was the third daughter of Charles de Nevers, who became, in 1631," etc.

Thus does Mr. Gosse begin the history of Marie-Louise, Queen of Poland, which, he says, "is the most romantic and extraordinary possible," a circumstance difficult to divine from Mr. Gosse's account of it. Again, in Mr. Gosse's essay on Lord Courtney, the narrative is singularly pedestrian. "His father having now become cashier at the Bolitho's bank of Penzance, Leonard left school at 13, and entered the bank as a clerk, his father with happy prescience arranging that he should do no evening work, so that he might study at home." And so on, till the excellent young man was rewarded by becoming "a prominent and familiar figure in national and international life."

Mr. Gosse, however, can turn a notable phrase when he likes. Thus he says, ". . . like the pastorals of M. de Florian, of which M. de Thiers said they were charming, but that a 'vol' would improve them," and, ". . . fiction is not the only, nor even the most honorable, form of literary energy." Of Mr. Gosse's own literary energy let it be said that it furnishes in its carefulness, accuracy and respect for the craft of letters, an admirable example for the aspiring critic.

ABOUT SWINBURNE

The character of Swinburne was at once so attractive and so elusive that any fresh light that may be thrown on it will always be welcome. Mr. Gosse's book, interesting as it was, did not quite succeed in boding forth the man for us; and the poet's own letters were, from the point of view of self-revelation, like Matthew Arnold's, rather disappointing. Of course it may be urged that a writer's private concerns and intimate thoughts are no concern of ours; that what he chooses to give us, he gives us in his works, and that we have no right to seek for more. There is much to be said in favor of this view. But curiosity about its great men is one of the world's most ineradicable characteristics. Moreover, when facts are withheld speculation will get to work and legend will grow; and fact is better than legend. Therefore one looks forward to seeing what Mrs. Theodore Watts-Dunton has to say, in her forthcoming book, of the long years of friendship which her husband and Swinburne spent together in Putney.

OUR WRITERS

Richard Washburn Child

Richard Washburn Child, who has recently been appointed Ambassador from the United States to Italy, has produced as a literary man mainly rather college-bred "thrillers." His training in English at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1903, was at a period when serious discussion of the short story as a special form was becoming general. His first short stories, then, were models of this form, with well-sustained suspense, bringing the plot, the characterization, and the atmosphere all into harmony with a single impression at the end. As individual stories they were popular when they appeared in the various magazines, and in book form they make perhaps even more entertaining reading because of the opportunity the reader has to contrast the different mechanisms and the mannerisms which the author has used.

His work is, indeed, mechanically excellent. In the structure of his plots, in his presentation of character, and in his verbal dexterity, he shows in his own way almost as much individuality as O. Henry. One feels, in fact, a vague sense that he must have learned some of his craftsmanship from O. Henry, even though the total impression of any one of his stories is so different from that which O. Henry cleverly arranges.

Of his books, "Jim Hands" appeared in 1910. "The Man in the Shadow" in 1913. "The Blue Wall" in 1912, and "Bodabank" in 1916. In 1915 also he published his "Potential Russia," in which he, like most of the others who at that time were prophesying about the future of Russia, set down very little that has since come to pass. His two most recent books are "The Velvet Black," a volume of short stories, and "The Vanishing Men," a "mystery" novel. His stories are of the vivid sort that ought to make scenarios for motion pictures such as seem to stalk the general public.

Both his short stories and his novels show a rather facile familiarity with many parts of the world, from the Florida Keys to Texas and from Minnesota to England and France. His portrayal of English country life, given rather briefly in "The Vanishing Men," is perhaps more in accord with the tradition of much American literature about England than with reality. But then, English writers have been equally free and casual in their picture of life in the United States. All to Frank A. Vandervort, the son of Richard Washburn Child's, action is, indeed, written from the meretricious American point of view of a man who is a lawyer as well as an author, a man trained both in reasoning and in the presentation of highly fictitious emotions.

Richard Washburn Child is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, received the degree of A.B. from Harvard University in 1903, and the degree of LL.B. in 1906, and in this latter year was also admitted to the bar. During the war he was assistant to Francis A. Vandervort in the war finance work in the United States Treasury. After the war he became editor of Collier's Weekly. His appointment now as Ambassador to Italy is interesting as showing what kind of literary men President Harding is inclined to place in the diplomatic service. Richard Washburn Child, as a man of letters, is not of the Thomas Nelson Page or Henry van Dyke sort. He is much more of a Journalist and man of affairs than either of those literary ambassadors.

A BOOK OF ESSAYS

The Portrait of a Scholar and Other Essays, written in Macedonia during the war. By R. W. Chapman. R. G. A. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 3s. 7s.

Writing in Macedonia during the war cannot have been the least exciting of tasks. In spite of that, Mr. Chapman has succeeded in turning out an intensely interesting little book, containing at any rate one extraordinarily good essay. The Portrait of a Scholar is a human document, the remaining essays may be of the order of what is known as the Humanities, but they are too technical to be popular.

The Portrait of a Scholar is a thing of joy. As you read it, you find yourself paying the author almost the highest compliment at your command, that of letting your attention wander to Lamb and Hazlett, and to the eighteenth century. Not that this must be construed into doing Mr. Chapman the injury of insinuating that he has been guilty of the sin of imitating a style that is in a measure archaic. He has done nothing of the sort. But he is so good in this particular essay that you measure him mentally, as you read, with the giants of the past. The essay is one of the most difficult forms of composition, and in this effort Mr. Chapman has succeeded superlatively; indeed the following would have been noticeable even in The Spectator:

"Few, even of his friends, I imagine, suspected the prodigious range of his attainments. He did not suspect it himself. He had no vulgar avidity of information or conceit of versatility, and of many branches of modern scientific and mechanical knowledge was content to remain as ignorant as a gentleman need be. He acquired his knowledge with an easy deliberation, and kept it by mere tenacity and a sure instinct for selection. In conversation his native courtesy chose subjects with which he knew his interlocutor to be familiar; and the Renaissance scholar who knew that he lived on terms of close intimacy with Erasmus and the Scaligers might well remain in ignorance of his equal familiarity with Biogenes Laet-

lius, or the Elizabethan dramatists, or the historians of the Peninsular War. Till he was warned to a subject his knowledge was always shy; he was not to be drawn; and it was felt that the attempt would be indecent. The loftiness of his own standard was more surely betrayed by the alarm he evinced at the rare discovery of a gap in his knowledge. At a meeting of a learned society over which he presided, a member, while reading a commentator's note, boggled at a word and applied to the president for its meaning: 'Sicilianus-sicilianus.' There was a silence as he made his way to the dictionary. 'Sicilianus.' It means the forty-eighth part of an *as*, and, by metonymy, it means a comma. Then, replacing the book and turning to his audience, in accents of unfeigned dismay—"I didn't know that!"

In dealing with Rhyme, with Spelling, with Syntax, with Textual Criticism, Mr. Chapman is surprisingly interesting and delightfully luminous, but he is not on the same ground, or rather his ground is like the heather before and after the fire has passed over it. In the last essay of all, that on "Silver Spoons," he gets back, in a measure, to the heather, but even then the heather is not so springy. Still there is a sufficiency of nervous English in this to make it worth quoting—"I am catholic by instinct and on principle. A narrow specialism is alien to the amateur's true spirit. To go through life with a single eye to old Wedgwood, or Georgian snuff-boxes, argues an illiberal prudence or a mean ambition. A collector should not be too careful to be sure of what he buys, or the sporting spirit will atrophy; and he who collects that he may have the best collection, or a better than his friend's, is little more than a miser. These are the vices of collecting, which earn for the collector the repute of bores. The collector after my heart will keep his pleasure from sinking into a business; he will indulge a generous 'light-heartedness and the saving grace of humour. His pride of possession will be ancillary to his pleasure in beautiful things."

AN ENTHUSIAST

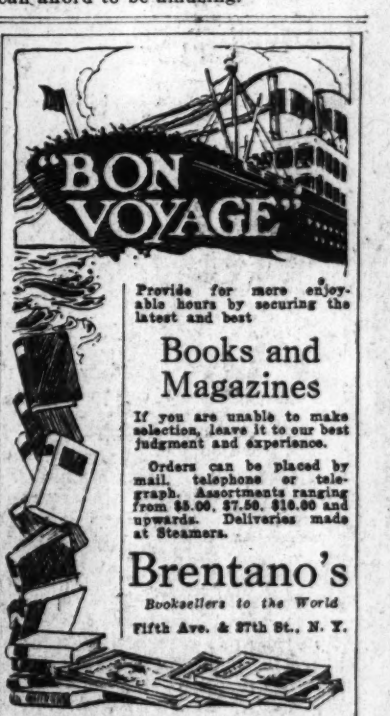
Henry Scott Holland: Memoir and Letters. Edited by Stephen Paget. London. John Murray. 15s.

The reason why Canon Scott Holland's life is so interesting is that he was always an enthusiast, and his abounding interest in men, women, books and things flows over these pages in as genial a current as any man could wish. Whether he is sending a friend "the most delicious volume of Chesterton," or describing William Blake's vision, or following life in French or factory, or recommending the poems of "an old choir boy"—Walter de la Mare—or describing the dinner of a "Syncretical Society" where "you ought to have seen Haldane making a speech about Hegel, in a court suit of black velvet," it is always the same happy, hopeful enjoyment of thought or action in his brother men.

Perhaps it is in connection with the Christian Social Union that Holland will be chiefly remembered by the public at large; and there is a good account contributed by Bishop Gore of this part of his life work. Incidentally, too, Bishop Gore relates the origin of Holland's famous economic dictum, "every man his own grandmother," in reply to laissez-faire taunts of his advocacy of "grandmotherly legislation."

Other important activities included the office of resident Canon of St. Paul's, where he was for a time associated with Church and Liddon, and of late years he was editor of the Commonwealth. He chose the title because "it is good, I think; it is too noble in meaning to be left to the mere use of old Noll; it holds in it everything." Finally he was regius professor of divinity at Oxford.

It would be very difficult to quote from the letters in this book without spoiling their general effect, but whether they are written to young persons, old friends, children or statesmen, they are full of that wisdom that can afford to be amusing.



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THE HOME FORUM

Amerigo on the South Continent

Amerigo Vesputti, the Florentine explorer, after whom the Western continents were named, writes of one of his voyages to the mainland of South America, in a letter to Lorenzo Medici-Francesco di Medici:

(March or April), 1493.

Alberico Vesputti to Lorenzo di Medici, salutatio. In past days I wrote very fully to you of my return from the new countries, which have been found and explored with the ships, at the cost, and by the command, of this Most Serene King of Portugal; and it is lawful to call it a new world, because none of these countries were known to our ancestors, and to all who hear about them they will be entirely new. For the opinion of the ancients was that the greater part of the world beyond the equinoctial line to the south was not land, but only sea, which they have called the Atlantic; and, if they have affirmed that any continent is there, they have given many reasons for denying that it is inhabited. But this their opinion is false, and entirely opposed to the truth. My last voyage has proved it, for I have found a continent in that southern part, more populous and more full of animals than our Europe or Asia or Africa, and even more temperate and pleasant than any other region known to us, as will be explained further on. I shall write succinctly of the principal things only, and of the things most worthy of notice and of being remembered, which I either saw or heard of in this new world, as presently will become manifest.

We set out on a prosperous voyage, on the fourteenth of May, 1492, sailing from Lisbon, by order of the aforesaid King, with three ships, to discover new countries towards the west; and we sailed towards the south. . . . Of this navigation the order is as follows: Our course was for the Fortunate Islands, so called formerly, but now we called them the Grand Canary Islands, which are in the third climate, and on the confines of the inhabited west. Thence, we sailed rapidly over the ocean, along the coast of Africa and part of Ethiopia to the Ethiopic Promontory, so called by Ptolemy, which is now called Cape Verde. . . . From the day when we left the before-mentioned promontory, we sailed for the space of two months and three days. Thither no land had appeared to us in that vast sea. . . . What a thing it is to seek unknown lands, and how difficult, being ignorant, to narrate briefly what happened! It should be known that, of the sixty-seven days of our voyage, we were navigating continuously forty-four. We had copious thunderstorms and perturbations, and



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the trustees of the British Museum

A color-print by Harunobu

The Art of China and Japan

It was so dark that we never could see either the sun in the day or the moon at night. This caused us great fear, so that we lost all hope of life. In these most terrible dangers of the sea it pleased the Most High to show us the continent and the new countries, being another unknown world. These things being in sight, we were as much rejoiced as any one may imagine who, after calamity and ill-fortune, has obtained safety.

It was on the seventh of August, 1492, that we reached those countries. The land is very fertile, abounding in many hills and valleys and in large rivers, and is irrigated by very refreshing springs. It is covered with extensive and dense forests, which are almost impenetrable, and full of every kind of wild beast. Great trees grow without cultivation, of which many yield fruits pleasant to the taste. The fruits are unlike those of our country; and there are innumerable different kinds of fruits and herbs, of which they make bread and excellent food. They also have many seeds unlike ours. No kind of metal has been found except gold, in which the country abounds, though we have brought none back in this our first navigation. The natives, however, assured us that there was an immense quantity of gold under ground, and nothing was to be had from them for a price. Pearls abound, as I wrote to you.

If I was to attempt to write of all the species of animals, it would be a long and tedious task. I believe certainly that our Pliny did not touch upon a thousandth part of the animals and birds that exist in this region; nor could an artist such as Pollicetus succeed in painting them. All the trees are odoriferous, and some of them emit gums, oils, or other liquors. If they were our property, I do not doubt but that they would be useful to man. If the terrestrial paradise is in some part of this land, it cannot be very far from the coast we visited. It is, as I have told you, in a climate where the air is temperate at noon, being neither cold in winter nor hot in summer.

The sky and air are serene during a great part of the year. Thick vapors, with fine rain falling, last for hours, and then disappear like smoke. The sky is adorned with most beautiful signs and figures, in which I have noted as many as twenty stars as bright as we sometimes see Venus and Jupiter. I have considered the orbits and motions of these stars; and I have measured the circumference and diameters of the stars by a geometrical method, ascertaining which were the largest. I saw in the heaven three Canopi, two certainly bright and the other obscure. The Antarctic Pole is not figured with a Great Bear and a Little Bear, like our Arctic Pole, nor is any bright star seen near it, and of those which go round in the shortest circuit there are three which have the figure of the orthogonous triangle, of which the smallest has a diameter of nine half-degrees.—From "Old South Leaflets."

They may mean their orbits, not the stars themselves; but in either case he is talking nonsense.—Markham.

to most of us the art of China and Japan, however much it may attract and impress, is strange, or contains many elements of strangeness. Standing before an old painting or statue from the Far East, we may be charmed by line and color, by expressive form and exquisite workmanship; but there remains something behind which we still crave to understand.

What was in the minds of the men who made these things? What desires and aspirations did they seek to satisfy? What conceptions of man and nature did they seek to express? How did they conceive of art in itself, and of its function in life? Had they formulated a theory of art, and how does it compare with the theories which prevail in Europe? What was their point of view in criticism? And again, what was the subject-matter of their art, what did it mean to them, and how did they choose to treat it?

Such questions as these may well spring to our minds. I am going to attempt an answer to them in this little book. And, as the aim of this series is to bring English readers in touch with the original thought of the East, I shall take for text, as far as possible, such sayings and records of artists and critics as are available, and try to disentangle and set out the main ideas which these express or imply. But, just as in seeking to penetrate the essential character of European art we should go astray if we did not continually keep in memory the works of art themselves, we will make constant reference to the actual painting and sculpture of China and Japan. The deepest intuitions of a race are deposited in its art; no criticism can make these wholly articulate in an adequate form by means of language. Still, the thoughts, the sayings, the theories of representative men are of service in that they prove what might be thought to be accidental, to be the subject of conscious intention; they testify to a common point of view.

Harunobu—the most exquisite of those masters of the color-print who have pictured for us with such vivid charm the daily life of eighteenth century Japan—Harunobu has a print in which, after his wont, he has taken the thought of an old poem and set it in ordinary surroundings of his own day. In the early morning a boy brings his sister a mouse which he has caught, and as she looks at it she tells him, as if in the very words of the old poem, "See, I have dusted the paper-shutter clean of every speck; how perfect the shadow of the pine-tree!" And on the shutter we see a pine-branch delicately shadowed by the morning sun.

I will not say, at this moment, to enlarge on the singular fact that a popular designer, making prints for the artisan classes of a teeming capital, should choose to illustrate, in this as in so many of his prints, a stanza of classic poetry; nor on the incomparable refinement with which he has drawn this interior with its two youthful figures. I only wish to bring out the idea which lies behind both the poem and the print. The dusting

of the white paper, that it may receive in its purity the image of the pine-tree, trembling with life, is a symbol of the sweeping clear from the mind of all accumulated prejudice that it may receive the impress of beauty in all its freshness and power. . . . To sweep the mind clear of prejudice and preoccupation is an essential condition of apprehending beauty as it really is. As an old Chinese artist complained, "People look at pictures with their ears rather than with their eyes."—"The Flight of the Dragon," by Laurence Binyon.

Not From the Sands or Cloven Rocks

Not from the sands or cloven rocks
Thou rapid Arve! thy waters flow;
Nor earth within its bosom locks
Thy dark, unfathomed wells below.
Thy springs are in the cloud, thy stream
Begins to move and murmur first
Where ice-peaks feel the noonday beam,
Or rain-storms on the glacier burst.
Born where the thunder and the blast,
And morning's earliest light are born,
Thou rushest swollen, and loud, and fast,
By these low homes, as if in scorn:
Yet humbler springs yield purer waves;
And brighter, glassier streams than thine,
Sent up from earth's unlighted caves,
With heaven's own beam and image shine.

Yet stay! for here are flowers and trees;
Warm rays on cottage roofs are here,
And laugh of girls, and hum of bees.
Here linger till thy waves are clear.
Thou heedest not, thou hearest not;
From steep to steep thy torrent falls.
Till, mingling with the misty Rhone,
It rests beneath Geneva's walls.

—William Cullen Bryant.

A Great Heap of Small Sticks

Grammar being but an introduction to the understanding of authors, if it be made too long or too short, it is a learner, it is a manner mortifying to the learner. And by the time he cometh to the most sweet and pleasant reading of old authors, the spark of fervent desire of learning is extinct with the burden of grammar, like as a little fire is soon quenched with a great heap of small sticks: so that it can never come to the principal logs where it should long burn in a great pleasant fire.—Sir Thomas Elyot, "The Governor." (1531.)

The Way of a Ship

Give me a tall barque swinging Southward with all she'll stand;
Give me the sea's voice singing:
Far out of sight of land,
And East way or West way,
North or South the Line,
The way of a ship is the best way—
A ship's way the way that's mine!
—C. Fox-Smith.

The Battle to the Strong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of big battalions. The human mind, with its capacity for absorbing material ideas, has readily accepted this nonsense. But the fact is that the one great soldier who made use of the expression, the Emperor Napoleon, was careful to qualify it by insisting that other things must be equal. Napoleon understood far too much of the history of war to believe in any such loose epigram. He knew perfectly well what strength of position had meant, ever since the day of Thermopylae. And, when it came to discipline, he was quite well aware of what had happened at St. Roch, on the occasion of the whiff of grape shot. In other words, the greatest of the world's soldiers did not use the expression with the casual intent of a Voltaire, but with the full comprehension of the fact that if the reserves of the big battalions had been dissipated in irresponsible maneuvers, the last reserve might belong to the small battalions.

At the same time, Napoleon did not understand the moral significance of the question in the least. He judged it purely from the standpoint of the great tactician or strategist. He had absolutely no belief in the fact soon to be emphasized by Lincoln, that right makes might. And his blindness to that metaphysical truth cost him his throne. It has been said, with sardonic emphasis, that he and Talleyrand only disputed twice over who was to blame for an immoral act, and that on both these occasions the act had been a failure. If either of them had been faced with that saying of Mrs. Eddy's, on page 310 of Science and Health, "Matter is made up of supposititious mortal mind-force; but all might is divine Mind," they simply would not have known what to make of it.

Mrs. Eddy was speaking metaphysically, and metaphysics was a sealed book to the great materialist. It would have been utterly impossible for him to understand that there was no strength in numbers, no force in matter, or no power in the human mind. Pilate himself could not have been more staggered by the quiet statement of Christ Jesus that his boast of his ability to crucify him or let him go was purely visionary, than Napoleon would have been if he could have read those words of Mrs. Eddy's. And Napoleon, it must be remembered, is only one of the arch types of the materialistic mentality, which holds to the formula of might being right through all the varying attenuations of that materiality.

Yet, as a matter of fact, Christ Jesus had demonstrated to the scribes and Pharisees their powerlessness to hurt him, until the moment came when he was ready to demonstrate, before the whole world, the inability to destroy him even upon the cross. And just as the materialist's belief that might is right exists in the proportion of his materiality, so to the student of divine metaphysics the protection of right against might is demonstrable in the exact ratio in which he understands Principle and lives in accordance with it. The writer of the Book of Ecclesiastes had some slight perception that all was not necessarily well with might when he wrote, "I returned, and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all;" whilst the Psalmist saw even further than this, when he sang, "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust. Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence." The writer of Ecclesiastes saw something of the weakness of mortal mind, the author of the Psalms something of the strength of divine Mind.

Thus when Paul wrote to the Corinthians that "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty;" it was because he had taken in to the full the fact that the power of God was manifested in the Christ, and that consequently the tentmaker of Tarsus could be as much a match for Caesar himself, as the carpenter of Nazareth had been the conqueror of death. There can be no strength except in Principle, and no power save in Truth. Any person who sets out either at the head of the big battalions or with the astute diplomacy of a Talleyrand, will find himself helpless if there are faced with a real understanding of Principle. The forces of church and state blenched at the idea of closing with Wycliffe, whilst all the power of Rome was impotent against Luther. Yet Wycliffe and Luther were protected not by any scientific understanding of Principle, but by their simple faith in Truth. It was surely a recognition of all that this meant which drew from Emerson his prophecy as to the power which should accompany the person who should first manifest a metaphysical understanding of Truth. "Moral and spiritual might belong to Spirit," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 192 of Science and Health, "who holds the 'wind in His fists,' and this teaching accords

with Science and harmony. In Science, you can have no power, opposed to God, and the physical senses must give up their false testimony. Your influence for good depends upon the weight you throw into the right scale. The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable. Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which are only betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise." The battle, then, is not to the strong, if by the strong is meant the strength of this world as the writer of Ecclesiastes conceived it, but it is to the strong, if by the strong, the only real strength that exists, the metaphysical understanding of Principle is intended.

Trails

From that earliest moment the Trail unrolls behind you like a thread so that never do you quite lose connection with your selves. There is something a little fearful to the imaginative in the insistence of it. You may camp, you may linger, but some time or another, sooner or later, you must go on, and when you do, then once again the Trail takes up its continuity without reference to the muddled place you have tramped out in your indecision or indolence or obstinacy or necessity.

A certain magic inheres in the very name, or at least so it seems to me, I should be interested to know whether others feel the same glamour that I do in the contemplation of such syllables as the Lo-Lo Trail, the Tunemah Trail, the Mono Trail, the Bright Angel Trail. A certain elasticity of application too, leaves room for the more connotation. A trail may be almost anything. There are wagon-trails which East would rank as macadam roads; horse-trails that would compare favorably with our best bridle-paths; foot-trails in the fur country worn by constant use as smooth as so many garden-walks. Then again there are other arrangements. I have heard a mule-driver overwhelmed with skeptical derision because he claimed to have upset but six times in traversing a certain bit of trail not over five miles long; in charts of the mountains are marked many trails which are only "ways through," you will find few traces of predecessors; the same can be said of trails in the great forests where even an Indian is sometimes at fault. "Johnny, you're lost," accused the white man. "Trail lost! Injun here," denied the red man. And so after your experience has led you by the campfires of a thousand delights, and each of those campfires is on the Trail, which only pauses courteously for your stay and then leads on untiring into new mysteries forever and ever, you come to love it as the donor of great joys. You too become a "Trail-er," and, when somebody says "Trail," your eye too lights up.

The general impression of any particular trail is born rather of the little incidents than of the big accidents. The latter are exotic, and might belong to any time or place; the former are individual. For the Trail is a vantage-ground, and from it, as your day's travel unrolls, you see many things. Nine-tenths of your experience comes (thus, for in the long journeys the side excursions are few enough and unimportant enough almost to merit classification with the accidents). In time the character of the Trail thus defines itself.

Most of all, naturally, the kind of country has to do with this generalized impression. Certain surprises, through trees, of vistas looking out over unexpected spaces; little notches in the hills beyond which you gain to a placid far country sleeping under a sun warmer than your elevation permits; the delicious excitement of the moment when you approach the very knife-edge of the summit and wonder what lies beyond—these are the things you remember with a warm heart. Your saddle is a point of vantage. By it you are elevated above the country; from it you can see clearly. Quail scuttles away to right and left, heads ducked low; grouse boom solemnly on the rigid limbs of pines; deer vanish through distant ridges, thence to gaze curiously, their great ears forward; across the cañon the bushes sway violently with the passage of a cinnamon bear among them;—you see them all from your post of observation. Your senses are always alert for these things; you are always bending from your saddle to examine the tracks and signs that continually offer themselves for your inspection and interpretation.

Our trail of this summer led at a general high elevation, with comparatively little climbing and comparatively easy traveling for days at a time. Then suddenly we would find ourselves on the brink of a great box cañon from three to seven thousand feet deep, several miles wide, and utterly precipitous. . . . After that, in the natural course of events, subject to variation, we could expect nice trails, the comfort of easy travel, pines, cedars, redwoods, and joy of life until another great cleft opened before us or another great mountain-pass barred our way—"The Mountains," Stewart Edward White.

Social Action and Affection

Among the delusions which at different periods have possessed themselves of the minds of large masses of the human race, perhaps the most curious—certainly the least creditable—is the modern "sol-disant" science of political economy, based on the idea that an advantageous code of social action may be determined irrespectively of the influence of social affection.—Ruskin

I'm Hudson

It is twenty-five or twenty-four, or twenty-three—years ago since I sat with Mr. Conrad, one day in the drawing-room of my farm-house; the Pent it was called. We were deep in the struggles that produced Romance and Mr. Conrad was telling me—as he has told me in several kingdoms, shires, duchies, countries and languages—that I did not know how to write. . . . At any rate we were engrossed. . . .

A man went past the window: very tall, casting a shadow across the pink monthly roses. These commonplace Kentish flowers peeped over the window sill of the deep living-room whose low dappled ceiling was cut in half by a great beam. So the tall man's shadow flickered across them. . . .

It is disturbing when you, a man of letters, engrossed in the Heart of the Country, see a shadow fall from a very tall stranger across your room and the monthly roses. . . . But Mr. Conrad, always sanguine, hoping for the best (I never had many hopes when strangers approached me) exclaimed: "That will be the mad who wants to buy a horse!" Panic anyhow seized me: Dans un grenier comme on est bien a vingt ans! (I suppose I was twenty-four!) A panic! The immensely tall stranger repossessed the window.

Conrad went to the door. And I heard: Conrad: You've come about the mare!

Voice: I'm Hudson!
Conrad: She's out with the ladies!
Voice: I'm Hudson!
Conrad: The mare will be back in half an hour. . . .

Mr. Hudson was staying at New Romney—which is New only in the sense that William I built it in 1080 A. D. instead of Caesar in 45 B. C. . . . Mr. Hudson then, was staying at New Romney and had walked over—fourteen miles in order to pay his respects to the author of "Youth," "Heart of Darkness," "Lord Jim," and "Aldermer's Folly." . . . "Thus to Revisit," by Ford Madox Hueffer.

The Tailor

Few footsteps stray when dusk droops o'er.
The tailor's old stone-litelled door.
There sits he, stitching, half asleep,
Beside his smoky tallow-dip.
"Click, click," his needle hastes, and shrill
Cries back the cricket beneath the sill.
Sometimes he stays, and over his thread
Leans sidelong his old touselled head;
Or stops to peer with half-shut eye:
When some strange footfall echoes by:
Till clearer dream his candle's spark
Into the dusty summer dark.
—Walter De La Mare.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Unity of the Commonwealth

IT WAS Walter Bagehot who remarked half humorously, several decades ago, that the British dominions were more independent of Great Britain than any foreign country. If Great Britain, he declared, in effect, felt herself aggrieved by the action of any foreign government she had her ambassador in the capital of the offending country, and the British ambassador was a factor to be reckoned with. But there was no British ambassador at Ottawa or at Melbourne. The world has found it difficult to grasp this situation and to appreciate what it means. Every year that passes, the British Commonwealth is better understood, but it is safe to say that, until the war, with its tragic lessons, had come and gone, the full vision was shared only by comparatively few. Within the Commonwealth itself there was always the underling sense of being a part of a great whole, a sense of fellow citizenship, which quickened strangely into action the moment there came a threat from any quarter. The South African War of twenty years ago afforded a passing glimpse of what this fellow citizenship might mean in a time of crisis. But, for the most part, the British Commonwealth was a development so unique in history that, when the world thought of it at all, it was inclined to reject it as impossible.

Certainly this was the case with Germany and her allies. Germany, firmly convinced that her own colonial system was the only possible system, refused to believe that a widely scattered empire, bound together in times of peace by such fragile bands, could ever hold together in time of war. She looked for the British Commonwealth to fall to pieces. It was one of her many terrible mistakes. The British Commonwealth did not fall to pieces. It stood together at the very beginning, and it was found together, united more closely than ever, at the very end. The British Commonwealth, however, is an idea in a state of constant progression and change. When the colonial conference, as it was then called, met for the first time in London, some twenty-five years ago, it was generally recognized as being no more than a "courtesy gathering." No one, even then, questioned the right of the dominions to the most absolute independence, as far as their own affairs were concerned. But no one, on the other hand, in Great Britain or in the dominions ever thought that the dominions should have a voice in shaping the foreign policy of the British Commonwealth. The great point of difference between the British Cabinet and that of any of the dominions was, then, as it still is, that the dominion ministry did not comprise a minister of foreign affairs. Foreign politics, until recently, were by common consent, held to be the peculiar province of Downing Street.

The war, however, has changed all this. Today, in the eyes of the world, each one of the British dominions has the standing of a nation. All through the war, dominion statesmen were called into the council of British statesmen, and, as members of the war Cabinet, exercised supreme executive functions.

Now such a revolutionary change, which aroused throughout the British Commonwealth little more than a passing notice, could not have been effected in any country possessing a written Constitution without a resort to the formal process of altering the Constitution. In Great Britain, however, where there is no written Constitution, the development was able to proceed without any delay, after a perfectly smooth and orderly fashion. The imperial conference, at present sitting in London, represents the consummation of a stage in one of the most mighty political changes the world has probably ever witnessed.

In spite of all this, however, the imperial conference cannot yet be said to have any well-defined political status, and there are those who hold the view that the time has come when the changes of the past few years should find expression in the drawing up of a formal scheme of government for the whole British Commonwealth. Foremost amongst those holding such views is the Right Honorable W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand. When Mr. Massey visited London, some four years ago, he expressed himself strongly in favor of establishing some kind of a "council of the Empire," a permanent institution composed of representative statesmen of all the dominions sitting in conference with the statesmen of Great Britain. Mr. Massey is still in favor of such a project, and the "imperial executive," which he at present advocates, would really be the imperial conference, endowed with a definite and permanent status.

The rock upon which all such proposals, so far, have come to grief is the question of the absolute independence of each unit of the British Commonwealth. Canada yields nothing to Australia, and Australia nothing to South Africa or New Zealand in their demand for the maintenance of the strictest autonomy. For many dominion statesmen, therefore, the mention of an imperial executive, no matter how representative it may be, savors too much of the super-state to find favor with them. Mr. Massey is quite awake to this fact. He insists that the imperial executive should not be endowed with powers to make decision for the Empire, save in such exceptional cases as might be created by war, that it should be responsible to all the parliaments of the Commonwealth; that no parliament should be coerced, and that there should be no interference with the full powers of self-government at present enjoyed by the dominions.

How far it is possible to satisfy all these conditions, is not, at present, easy to see, and Mr. Massey, unless he can convert them to his view, will most certainly have the Prime Minister of Canada and the Prime Minister of Australia against him. It is, however, just in this way that great and far-reaching changes are brought about. All dominion statesmen and all British statesmen are, it may be ventured, agreed on the one fundamental point that the fourteen or fifteen million British people living under the British flag, outside the United Kingdom,

must, in some way, be given a voice in the foreign affairs of the Commonwealth. With so much agreed, means will certainly be found for giving effect to the just demand it implies.

The Coming World Press Congress

SOME ONE, himself a newspaper man, no doubt, has spoken of journalism as a profession of public service. It is hardly to be suspected that the public, those who read the daily and weekly journals of the present time, will question this dignified assumption. Journalism, is a public service. If it is not this it is neither journalism nor service. So it has come to be commonly understood, in what is regarded as the modern school of journalism, that the day has long since passed when a newspaper, if successful and useful, can be the organ of an individual, or of a party or clique. It requires no great effort to recall the time, in the history of the United States, for instance, when many of the greater newspapers bore the brand of the "house organ." They were then, even more than now, either the personal weapons of their owners or editors, or the weapons of offense and defense of the political party by which they were subsidized or supported. Perhaps some such impulse was required for the founding and the nurturing, a half century ago, of some of the journals which have become great and powerful despite the handicap under which they were launched. Personal ambition and partisan necessity accomplished what then might have been regarded impossible as an altruistic undertaking, or as a business or professional venture. The development, growth, and progress of the American newspaper during the last fifty years have kept pace with developments in other undertakings, industrial, educational, and social. Perhaps it may be said truthfully that the newspapers have often led in progressive development. Certainly they have seldom been laggard.

It is interesting, in comparing the representative American newspapers of today with those of a few decades ago, to trace the methods and causes of development and growth. It is equally interesting to speculate as to the contemporaneous influences which have been reflected in the higher standards of journalism and in bettered social, educational, and industrial conditions throughout the land. The moot question is, Which was cause and which was effect? Have higher journalistic standards been reflected in society, or have improved social conditions been reflected in the press? An ex parte statement of what might be claimed to be the facts in the case would not be permitted, and even an advocate admittedly biased must concede that the proof is not all on one side. In Honolulu, on October 4 next, there is to be held the long-deferred meeting of the Press Congress of the World. Perhaps during the sessions of the congress, which are to continue until October 14, there will be heard spokesmen of the press who, surrounded by what may seem to be an overwhelming majority of those maintaining the same view, will unhesitatingly proclaim the newspaper the leader and the pioneer in all great reform movements. A specially prepared brief, to be presented to a gathering composed entirely of partisans of the newspaper, would be satisfactorily convincing, for the time being, and might even be regarded as final and conclusive. But it may be that even a unanimous verdict in accord with the claims of the advocates would not be accepted as binding by an interested public, which might reasonably insist that all great constructive and reconstructive processes, wherever effective, are cooperative or compensational.

This forthcoming press congress, while it will be held under American auspices nominally, will, in fact, be representative of the press of the entire world. The foundation for the organization has been carefully laid, as was shown by the scope of the work undertaken at the last meeting, in San Francisco, California, at the time of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in 1915. At that congress there were accredited delegates from nearly every country in the world, although the effect of the war, already begun in Europe, was seriously felt. The program outlined for the Honolulu meeting promises to be even more comprehensive and interesting than that which had been tentatively prepared for the sessions originally planned to be held in Sydney, Australia, in 1918. The continued unsettled world conditions made the holding of the 1918 meeting inadvisable, and it was postponed until 1920; only to be again deferred until the present year. The comparative inaccessibility of Sydney as a meeting place, because of the great cost of ocean transportation, led to the announcement made in December last, by the Australian Minister of Education, that it had been decided to abandon the plans for the Sydney meeting. So the congress came back to America through a cordial invitation extended by the Governor and press of Hawaii. Already Hawaiians have sent their message of greeting around the world, with the assurance of a cordial and sincere welcome to those who come to work and to play for a season upon their beaches and in their groves. "Aloha" in Hawaiian is a greeting of welcome, an assurance of brotherhood, affection, and boundless hospitality, and a fond farewell "till we meet again."

Chile and the Ancon Treaty

AGAIN the promise is made that the "question of the Pacific," as the controversy between Chile and Peru concerning the sovereignty of Tacna and Arica has come to be called, is to be settled. The pledge was given by President Alessandri in his message to the Chilean Congress, and was reiterated, or confirmed, more recently, by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations in a note to the embassy in Washington. As on former occasions, when a similar assurance was given, it is proposed that the long-delayed opportunity be provided for the people of Tacna-Arica to decide, by a plebiscite, their choice of nationality—whether they desire to remain, as they are now regarded, citizens of Chile, or to reassume their allegiance to the Government of Peru. Since the expiration of the ten-year period during which Chile exercised undisputed jurisdiction over Tacna and Arica under the terms of the Treaty of Ancon, the controversy over the disputed rights of the two governments has been almost

constant. By the terms of the treaty of cession, Chile was bound unalterably to permit the people of the territory, after the lapse of ten years, to determine their own allegiance. In the year 1900, after several unsuccessful attempts had been made to have the matter submitted to a vote of the people, the Chilean Congress virtually refused to sanction the holding of an election at which it was proposed to settle the question finally. Following this action came the Chilean revolution, which made further attempts impossible for a time, but at the time of the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1914, negotiations had been resumed. These were unavoidably interrupted.

There is no desire, either in South America or elsewhere, so far as is known, to question Chile's sincerity in announcing a wish to remove what she claims to regard as the remaining obstacle in the way of complete accord among the nations of the western continent. But Chile's neighbors, both in the south and in the north, have some reason to be skeptical. They recall the fact that Chile was the last of all the South American republics to maintain friendly relations with Germany. They see also in her more recent negotiation of a treaty with Japan an arbitrary indifference to a close cohesion among all the American republics. The inclination now is to seek to discover the actuating motive which has prompted the Chilean Government to announce its desire for complete national accord and its willingness to grant to the people of Tacna and Arica a privilege so long withheld. Peru, it will be remembered, acting at the suggestion of other neighbors of Chile who made no secret of the fact that they regarded Peru's warlike preparations with disfavor, decided to appeal to the League of Nations. Later, encouraged by the hope that the dispute might be successfully arbitrated, the appeal was temporarily withdrawn. It has since been made apparent that Peru's hope was that the United States, Argentina, and Brazil would take the matter in hand, with the prospect of an earlier decision than could be expected from the League of Nations.

But nothing has been done by Peru's neighbors, so far as is known, to bring the matter in dispute before a board of arbitration. What, then, has prompted the pacific attitude of Chile? Chile professes to see in the pending boundary dispute between herself and Peru a serious stumbling block in the way of national progress. Pledging the early determination of the question involved, she invites action by Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia looking to a settlement of their own controversies. Chile hopes, with the final adjustment of the Tacna-Arica dispute, to enter upon a reform campaign which, as outlined, would embrace all branches of social and industrial activity, political reforms, control of the liquor traffic, internal transportation, education, and a reorganization of the nation's foreign service. The undertaking is an ambitious one, and one which may well appeal even to the people of Tacna-Arica, long expatriated technically. Perhaps Chile hopes that this promised progressive step will have an influence in determining the wishes of those who will be given the opportunity of deciding whether they shall continue an allegiance they once regarded as distasteful, or shall be swayed by the waning sentiment of an inherited nationalism. Perhaps Peru believes that the time has come when the matter may be safely submitted to a test. Her influence in Tacna-Arica is greater now than it has ever been before. This gain in sentiment and strength is due, in part at least, to the operation of a definite program of colonization, pursued for many years. It would be interesting to know if Peru has been reassured by the returns from a secret and unofficial plebiscite.

On Collecting Book Reviews

DISTINGUISHING between the art of literary criticism and the trade of book reviewing, Mr. Pierre de Chaignon la Rose says, in the preface to his recently published collection of some twenty-five papers written by Henry James from 1864 to 1866, that "Originally one and the same thing, today, thanks to a commercialized press and a generation of publishers who regard their operations chiefly as a species of speculative manufacturing, in the United States what was once the art of reviewing has sunk to a level of degradation where it either contents itself with the duldest of pedestrian comment or is undistinguishable from the publisher's unenlightened paid advertisement." Such a generalization is not altogether fair, for in 1864 there were many book reviews, both in the United States and in England, that were not nearly so alert and discriminating as those of the young Henry James, and today, in spite of the great mass of banalities, there is a considerable amount of excellent reviewing being done. The forty short reviews which Mr. Edmund Gosse has just collected in a volume called "Books on the Table" are an example of the latter.

Mr. Gosse, in his preface, writes an amusing apology for reprinting what he calls his "forty men and women" who are "diminutive creatures, to be sure." The real justification for the appearance of his book and the "Notes and Reviews" of Henry James is that they both reveal even more of the interesting viewpoint of the reviewer than of the content of the books reviewed, some of them worthless, and some of them worthy of extended critical appreciation. "If the complaint be made, on turning over these pages," Mr. Gosse says, "that the general tone is 'personal,' again I cannot find an apology, except this, that the most divergent themes are comfortably studied only where there is consistency in their treatment. It would be disconcerting to believe that a man of fair intelligence can be the incessant and insatiable reader of good books for fifty years without discovering some pathway through the maze." It is entertaining to take most of the forty short, brisk walks along Mr. Gosse's pathway with pleasant company. Henry James, however, was not quite sure of his pathway when he was writing for The North American Review and The Nation; yet it is an energetic experience to scramble through some of the underbrush with him.

Many of the critical essays that now have a sure place in British and American literature originally appeared as book reviews. Many others would doubtless have been reviews if they had been written today, for the immense increase of periodical literature has made reviewing by well-known writers more profitable than the publishing of formal literary criticism in book form without its first

having appeared in newspapers or magazines. There is, therefore, nothing essentially reprehensible in a man's collecting his reviews in convenient volumes if he wishes to do so. The trouble is that, when the issuing of a book is so comparatively easy as it is today, those comprising the horde of self-important hack reviewers follow the example of their betters, such as Mr. Gosse or Mr. Robert Lynd, and bring out volumes that will soon be found only in the 10-cent boxes of the second-hand bookshops.

Yet this has always been the trouble, even though to a less extent in the past because of the lesser bulk of the publishing business generally. It is the fashion to lament the decay of reviewing and of literary criticism, partly because the gross output of the publishers today makes the mass of poor comment more oppressive. If one is tempted to lament too much this decay, a reminder of some of the poor books of the past may be helpful. Perhaps as such a reminder the "Notes and Reviews" of Henry James would have been worth republishing now even if they were not clever and discerning of themselves, for a number of the books which he reviewed so exuberantly are entirely forgotten because of their sheer inanity.

Editorial Notes

IN VIEW of the attack by certain United States senators on Mr. Mellon's plan for refunding the allied war debt, it is interesting to note that the total interest on this debt, namely, \$500,000,000, is approximately the same as the Senate, some time ago, voted as a naval appropriation. In other words, \$500,000,000 is to be spent as a defensive measure against a world, so impoverished that it is at present unable to meet a debt of this amount.

PROF. ROBERT RAIT of Glasgow University has discovered that when Robert II of Scotland was captured by the English at Nevill's Cross, in 1357, the Scots promised to pay ransom for his release. They do not seem to have done so. "It is perfectly clear," says the professor, "that Scotland still owes England a considerable amount of money for that ransom. The last instalments were never paid." How unkind, to say the least, of the professor, when English and Scots think the best men won at Bannockburn and Flodden, to rake up old memories in this fashion! At the moment nothing dreadful has happened, or is likely to happen; for sentiment between England and Scotland is stronger than the Act of Union, and there is no danger of the ramping lion of Scotland being ordered to march off the Royal Standard. But in the present state of British finances, should not the outstanding debt be brought to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

As a rule, artesian wells are well-behaved things. Some of them, it is true, have occasioned an unconscious amount of trouble before they began to flow, demanding that the bore be continued to a greater and still greater depth. But, once everything was adjusted to their liking, they have flowed in an orderly manner and performed in an orderly way the task for which they were destined. Not so the new artesian well at Great Bear Butte, South Dakota! From the moment the water first leapt from the depths into the open, it just ran wild. At first, it flowed at the rate of about 50,000 barrels a day, but it gradually increased its output until now the flow is double what it was at first. The water is cutting deep fissures in the land, and forming itself into a lake, and the farmers of Great Bear Butte are already eagerly discussing plans whereby it may be controlled and utilized.

It is hoped that Lord Mansfield's beautiful estate at Hampstead, Ken Wood, may be acquired for the British public, and that the mansion, with all the Adam improvements and decorations, may be used as an imperial guest-house for the entertainment of distinguished national visitors. It is a good idea, and one which those who want to see the British nation's hospitality expressed in a very pleasant way should support. Ken Wood, it may interest some to know, is connected with William the Conqueror, who was the first to feel the charm of Hampstead, in its wild state, and named the place Caen, after his estates in France. The transformation of the name into Ken shows the adaptability of the English tongue, and should excite the admiration of the schoolboy, whose pronunciation of the word Caen, in connection with the date 1066, has always led much to be desired.

IN VIEW of Henry Ford's keen interest in industrial decentralization, one need not be surprised to find him using his own page in the Dearborn Independent for the exposition of a theory that cities are schoolrooms through which most of the population of the country has been passed, and from which the pupils get out again as quickly as they can. Some day, he feels sure, the movement of the country to the city and of the city to the country will "empty the cities and transform the country," eventually leaving only a few cities to serve as central assembling plants and distributing points. While Mr. Ford states his theory in the language of the factory system, his vision is far wider than that.

DELEGATES attending a national gathering of the American Institute of Homeopaths in Washington, recently, expressed sympathy for President Harding because he was expected to shake hands with the 1500 or more visitors. Perhaps the task was not an easy one, but it is quite likely that those who are left to choose find it much pleasanter to shake hands with friends eager to greet them than to have no friends who seek the privilege of being so welcomed. A few of the more solicitous doctors sponsored a resolution proposing that hereafter the President be relieved of the duty, but it was finally decided that he should be permitted to do as he pleases. Which, all things considered, is quite remarkable in itself.

THERE are many habitués of the popular restaurants who find the orchestral music an embarrassment rather than a blessing. They would like to hear concerts established on the lines of the Band of Court Musicians which performs at certain festivities in Japan. Both stringed and wind instruments are used, but it is held that it would be undesirable that any sound should fall on unworthy ears, therefore all the motions of playing are gone through, but no strains are actually emitted. Surely a silence of which it may be said that it is golden!